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Cover: Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. Photograph by Wide World

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All Out!

Outdoors, we mean. Next week The Outlook will take its readers to some of the great recreation grounds of America. It's our way of celebrating the coming of spring.

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The Outlook

Volume 146 May 18, 1927 Number 3

The Problems of the Floods

THREE weeks after the first destructive effect of the Mississippi Valley floods was felt the reports continued to tell of new breakages in levees, of further extension of the enormous flooded area, of pending threats of new devastation, and of multiplied demands for housing and feeding refugees. To add to the flood calamity, tornadoes in the Southwest and Middle West were reported on May 9 to have killed eighty-nine people, to have injured a large number, and to have damaged property to the value of $3,000,000.

Evidently the main immediate effort of the country must be for relief and rehabilitation. To deal with the vast problem of providing against repetitions of the disaster demands care, thought, and time. Any plan at all hopeful will involve large expenditure—and that means Congressional action. President Coolidge does not consider it necessary to call an extra session of the new Congress; its first regular session begins in December.

Two methods of open, public study of the questions have been proposed. One is a conference of publicists, experts, and scientists, not to be officially representative of the Government, but to have the approval of the President and (it is suggested) to have Secretary Hoover as its presiding officer. The other method is to await the action of Congress and its appointment of a formal commission to hear testimony, take advice, and report. At present it seems more likely that this second method will be followed.

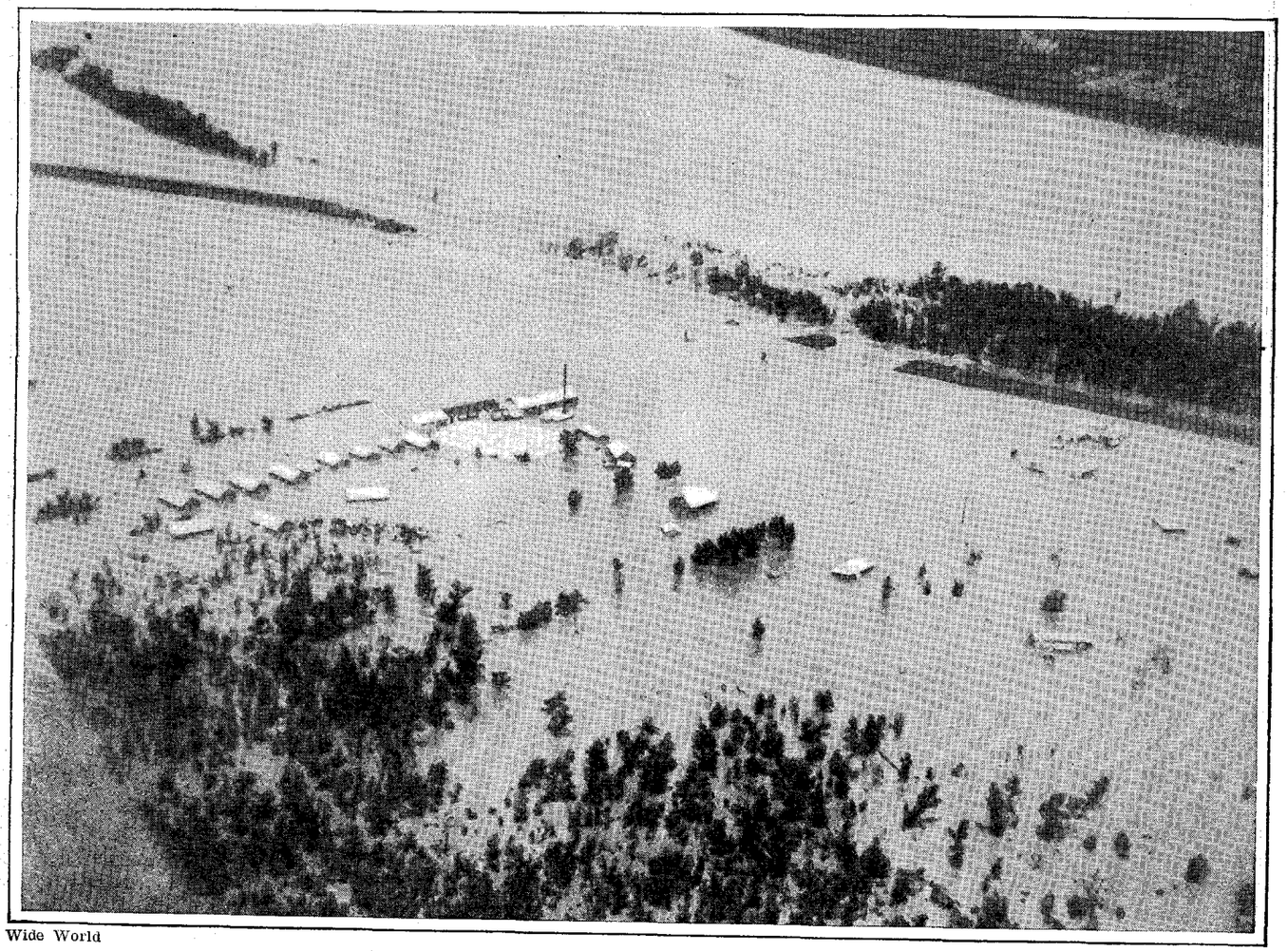
An interesting contribution to the discussion as to flood causes and remedies has been made by Gifford Pinchot, based on his experience as United States Forester and as a member of President Roosevelt's Inland Water Commission. He is emphatically of the opinion that the only sound way is to recognize that we must deal with the Mississippi as a unit from its source to its mouth; thus he says:

> To depend on levees alone is like depending on curing disease instead of trying to prevent it. What is needed is to avoid calamitous Mississippi floods, and that cannot be done by local measures alone. We must deal with the river system as a whole.

He believes, as Mr. Roosevelt did when he wrote on this subject in The Outlook after the floods of 1913, that storage reservoirs for source streams could partly, or perhaps wholly, earn their own cost by furnishing electric power.

In Vigilance Is Safety

WHAT arouses inquiry as to the statistics about smallpox just collated and published by the American Association for Medical Progress is not merely the fact that the United States



Wide World

The waters pour through the broken levee at Poydras

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Clive Weed in the New York World

Copyright Press Publishing Company (New York World) 1927

Alone

ADVENTURE was never more alluring to man than now. When Captain Charles Nungesser and Major François Coli, French aviators, started out on their single-motored airplane White Bird from Paris, early on Sunday of last week, they were braving danger with a smaller margin of safety than Columbus provided. From Paris to New York they expected to fly in about thirty-eight hours, and they had fuel supply for forty. They dropped their landing gear to save weight and had no pontoons for landing in the water. Captain Nungesser received in the war forty wounds and was patched with plates in head, arms, and legs. Major Coli lost an eye in the war. They undertook this flight, not primarily as aviators, but as adventurers, as challengers of peril. So their plane disappeared into the sky. The thirty-eight hours passed, then forty, fifty, sixty. Is this adventure their last? Perhaps our readers may know before this issue of The Outlook reaches them

had in 1926 more cases than any other non-Asian country, but that the distribution of cases as between the States is so enormously uneven. The American total, in fact, large as it seems (33,752) is nearly 8,000 less than the year before, and the American ratio of deaths from smallpox to cases is only a fraction over one per cent. But when we come to examine the separate State totals of cases we find really extraordinary discrepancies, even with due allowance for populations. Thus Rhode Island and Vermont had no cases whatever and all New England had but 19 cases, four of which came in from Florida; but Indiana (with the largest number of cases) had 3,571, Florida 2,890, and California 2,794.

There seem to be only two reasonable causes; one is that in some States a large part of the people are too ignorant or indifferent to attend to vaccination except under absolute compulsion, and that State health control and medical inspection are imperfect; the other is the hostility toward vaccination taught by a propaganda that rejects the plain facts. As to the second explanation, it may be noted that this report by the American Association for Medical Progress points out that in both the United States and England smallpox is most menacing where anti-vaccination sentiment is strongest—in southern California and in northern England.

It has been said by high medical authority that every case of smallpox in this country means a victory of ignorance, superstition, or carelessness.

A Tariff Dilemma

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Pan-American Conference were in session at the same time in Washington. On the same day they were considering matters pertaining to tariff duties.

In adopting the report of its Agricultural Committee the Chamber of Commerce of the United States proposed to postpone any definite statement of policy regarding agricultural relief for perhaps sixty days, until a commission has completed investigations. A substitute resolution would have committed the Chamber to "a policy of agricultural protection commensurate with the protection received by labor."

In the Pan-American Conference representatives of South American countries, led by the President of the Argentine Rural Society, were demanding adoption of a resolution calling upon the Congress of the United States to withdraw the larger part of the tariff protection now given to American agriculture. Unless Argentina can send wheat and beef to the United States, it was intimated that the United States will lose a large part of its market for manufactured goods there.

Thus are the defenders of the tariff caught, as the old phrase has it, between the devil and the deep sea—or, as Henry Watterson used to phrase it, between hell and the iron works. For the enemies of protection there is no problem as to which horn of the dilemma to grasp. Agriculture, they will say, does not demand protection, but merely that, if others are protected, it be protected also. Therefore, they will urge, meet both demands by abolishing the protective tariff.

But, of course, no great problem is so simple as that.

An Industrial Treaty of Peace

FOR eight years there have been no strikes, no lockouts, in fact, no serious disagreements, between the owners of the ready-to-wear garment factories in Chicago and their employees.

This is a startling contrast with what has taken place during this period in the same trade in New York City. As the Chicago treaty of peace between the em-

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Take time to pause

(Midsummer-Night's Dream, Act I, Scene 1)

Talburt in the New York Telegram

Rather not take any more chances than necessary

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Kirby in the New York World

Trying to push him into it

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Kirby in the New York World

Is it too leaky?

From Rebecca L. Gilpin, Little Silver, N. J.

Evans in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch

THE ONLY WAY TO ABSOLUTELY STOP THAT HABIT, IS TO SWEAR OFF AND THROW THAT THING AWAY—
BUT IT MIGHT MAKE ME TOO NERVOUS TO GIVE IT UP ALL OF A SUDDEN
WAR
ADVOCATES OF DISARMAMENT
IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION
EVANS

We guess he doesn't really want to quit smoking

From Paul E. Pendleton, Westerville, Ohio

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ployers and workers was founded on the protocol adopted in this same trade in New York City a few years earlier, the contrast is still stronger. It might be well for industrial leaders and manufacturers in New York City to study the reasons for the success in Chicago and the comparative failure in New York.

The system set up by the agreement between operators and workers corresponds in its main features to the legal system of a State. The rules laid down correspond to legislative statutes; the union officials represent the interests of the workers like attorneys, while those of the operators are represented by university professors chosen by the operators and called industrial relations "counsels;" the judges of the industrial courts are also university professors. Thus under the agreement there are courts, attorneys, and judges.

Higher courts or boards of arbitration, consisting of economists from different sections of the country, fulfill a function something like that of the Supreme Court of the United States. They hear and decide appeals from the lower courts and disagreements as to the interpretation of the fundamental agreement or constitution.

Soon the plan was working so well that it was extended to remedy sanitary conditions, which were notoriously bad in the industry, to provide unemployment insurance, and in various ways to improve relations between the workers and the employers, and also between the industry and the public.

One of the leading Chicago operators, a strong exponent of the new form of industrial government, says that its advantage to him is that the union keeps the workers at work and makes them live up to their agreement. He knows that there will be no question about the workers being at their machines every Monday morning at eight o'clock. He has found that the personnel directors' salaries, the cost of improvements, and the increased wages amount to much less than he lost before 1919 because of strikes and labor uncertainties.

The agreement is renewable every three years; but there has been no difficulty in securing the consent of both parties to the renewal so far, and there is every probability that when the present term expires next year the treaty of peace will again be renewed.

This peaceful solution of difficult conditions between about 100 manufacturing concerns and 150,000 workers may well serve as an example of what is possible when the two elements are more anxious to be fair and produce results than to quarrel.

The Pity of It

UNLESS the unexpected happens, last winter's rains, according to a despatch just received from our Pacific coast correspondent, were the last that will fall upon Luther Burbank's famous experimental gardens near Sebastopol, California. This summer's suns are the last that will shine upon the plants and flowers which the plant wizard was cultivating at the time of his death, a year ago. All efforts made to raise the necessary funds to continue Burbank's work have apparently failed, and Mrs. Burbank announces that it will be necessary to abandon the experimental work, and concentrate on the work of perpetuating Burbank's finished products.

Keystone

Luther Burbank—Will his work go on?

It seems something more than a pity. Some six months ago, as reported in The Outlook at the time, Dr. Wilbur, President of Stanford, announced the desire of the University to accept the offer contained in Burbank's will, and to take over the experimental farm at Sebastopol and the Luther Burbank gardens at Santa Rosa. A widespread effort, he said, would be made to raise the necessary funds (upwards of $1,000,000) and to establish a Burbank Foundation. These efforts have apparently failed, and, as the University of California had previously declared itself unable to accept the legacy of Burbank's offer, the course Mrs. Burbank proposes to adopt would seem to be the only one open.

There is here, surely, a wonderful eleventh-hour chance for some man or woman of wealth to perform a great and lasting public service. The thirteen acres of the Gold Ridge Rincón at Sebastopol offer possibilities at the moment which may never be offered the world again for many generations. The property contains over 6,000 separate experiments and innumerable varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers, some of them complete and ready for release to the growers, and many of them in the final stages of development.

In Catholic Baltimore

A CATHOLIC, William F. Curran, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, was defeated by his Republican opponent, a former Mayor, William F. Broening, a Protestant. The Republican majority was more than 17,000. Baltimore is usually strongly Democratic. Governor Ritchie's majority in the city last November was about 47,000.

The Democrats are saying that they were defeated by religious prejudice. The majority against their candidate, it appears, was rolled up in the sections of the city where anti-Catholic feeling is known to be strong. But the religious issue, such as it was, was raised by supporters of the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Democratic candidates for Controller and President of the Council won by something like normal majorities.

Now Baltimore is the chief city, containing about half the population, of the State of Maryland. And Maryland, colonized by the Catholic Calverts, has always been commonly regarded as a Catholic State.

If the anti-Catholic movement can make itself effective there, it is asked, what can it not do in the rest of the South?

That is a question that will be asked, anxiously, by both supporters and opponents of Governor Smith, of New York, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

But such a question, according to some observers, is based on a wrong assumption. It is denied that anti-Catholic feeling swayed the election. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Democratic candidate was defeated because he had been placed in nomination by a political machine that had prevented the nomination of the present able Democratic Mayor; that the effort of the Baltimore "Sun" to overcome the candidate's machine handicap by appealing to the voters to support him in protest against alleged anti-Catholic

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feeling failed; and that therefore the election indicates that even in a Catholic community Catholic voters do not vote as Catholics, but as citizens.

Incidentally, the Baltimore result has not strengthened Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, as an alternative wet candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was Ritchie's choice. And Ritchie went so far as to make speeches for him during the campaign.

Jonathan Corrects John

GREAT BRITAIN will not receive in war debt payments from her allies any more than she has to pay the United States. That fact is finally established to the agreement—if not the satisfaction—of all parties.

The British Government took exception to a statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, in his reply to a public letter of President Hibben, of Princeton, urging reconsideration of the war debt agreements. Mr. Mellon was quoted as saying that our war debtors would receive in reparations from Germany more than they would have to pay the United States. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, took exception in a long note to the Administration in Washington. He pointed out that Great Britain's share of reparations is less than her war debts, and that the announced policy of Great Britain is to require from her allies only enough to balance her debt payments. Mr. Mellon admitted the truth of this contention, and explained the inaccuracy in his statement by the fact that a phrase excepting Great Britain had been inadvertently left out of the text as published. He argued, however, that, since he treated the case of Great Britain separately in following sections, his intended meaning was entirely clear.

Mr. Mellon's basic argument, therefore, stands. If Great Britain is neither to lose nor to gain by the war debt transaction, then the problem is simply transferred to the Continent of Europe. The British note raised again the whole question of modification or remission of the debts. That would mean either to let the Allies secure the German reparations while America pays off her own war loans, foreign as well as domestic, or else to let Germany off the payment of war damages. A question may remain as to the final form in which it is most advisable to liquidate the war debts. But there is no indication that the people of the United States are prepared to accept either of these other two alternatives.

The World's Business at Geneva

WHAT'S wrong with the world's industry and trade is the problem that faces the leading bankers, business men, and economists of all the most important countries in the gathering at Geneva, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of the International Economic Conference. With Soviet Russia and the United States taking part, the meetings represent the first united attempt to reach an understanding on the many complicated questions of reconstruction which are the heritage of the war.

Differences of opinion between Great Britain and the United States over the British restriction of rubber production; a proposal by Japan for neutralization of the Suez Canal, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Panama Canal, and any future Nicaraguan Canal; the problems presented by the growth of international trusts in Europe—these were a few of the issues that cropped up in the preliminary speeches. Now the Conference has divided itself up into three main commissions—on commerce, industry, and agriculture—and set to work. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker, member of the Dawes Committee and chairman of the American delegation at Geneva, represents the United States in the Commission on Industry. Norman H. Davis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary of State, is official reporter for the Commission on Commerce; and Dr. Julius H. Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is also a member of that Commission. Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, is a member of the Commission on Agriculture.

The significance of the Geneva sessions and the American precedent for them set by President Roosevelt are graphically outlined by Professor Charles Hodges in his article in this issue of The Outlook. The proceedings and results of the Conference will be full of meaning and importance to the United States.

Italy Disturbs Europe

UNDER the guidance of Premier Mussolini and the Fascist dictatorship, Italy is showing an inclination to adopt the little Republic of Albania, across the Adriatic, as a ward. By the practically bought-and-paid-for Treaty of Tirana with the Albanian Government, negotiated in connection with a loan, the Italian Government has undertaken a mutual guaranty of security. It is a little like a joint agreement for protection between the lion and the mouse. But more than that, it is disturbing to the Balkans and to Europe.

Jugoslavia, Albania's immediate neighbor to the north and east, sees in the treaty a tendency to establish an Italian protectorate over Albania and effect a complete Italian control of the entrance to the Adriatic. That would mean command of Jugoslavia's only direct access to the sea lanes of international trade; and consequently the Government at Belgrade is greatly exercised. A Ministry which was organized on the basis of diplomatic co-operation with Italy has resigned; and the new Ministry is proposing to submit the whole question first to Jugoslavia's allies of the "Little Entente"—Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Italy has charged that Jugoslavia was mobilizing troops on the Albanian frontier, with a view to supporting an uprising to overthrow the administration in Albania, and has threatened to take action to aid the present Government. Jugoslavia has denied the charge, and has offered both to submit to an investigation by the League of Nations and to enter into direct dealings with Italy regarding the dispute.

Great Britain, France, and Germany have brought pressure to bear on Italy, in the effort to secure a pledge that Italy would never invoke the Treaty of Tirana to justify intervention in Albania. But Italy has repelled both the suggestion of League action and of any negotiations involving the Treaty of Tirana, as an agreement between sovereign states.

By her recent treaty with Rumania, Italy may have the power to split up the "Little Entente." If this should happen, the peace of eastern Europe would be seriously menaced—and, in consequence, the peace of the rest of Europe, for the other Powers could not afford to let Italy determine the course of affairs there without taking a hand. The dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia over Albania, therefore, is regarded as the most dangerous issue at the moment in Europe.

In a timely article in this issue of The Outlook Lady Aberdeen shows the spirit of the women of the Balkans, and their concern—in the midst of political turmoil—for the promotion of peace.

A Moving Ambassador

THE "Panthéon de la Guerre" has arrived in America. To call this huge work a picture is insufficient. It is rather a book wherein the people of the United States, and after them South America and England, will read more of the history of the Great War than could be conveyed to them by many pages. There are few books whose authors, be-

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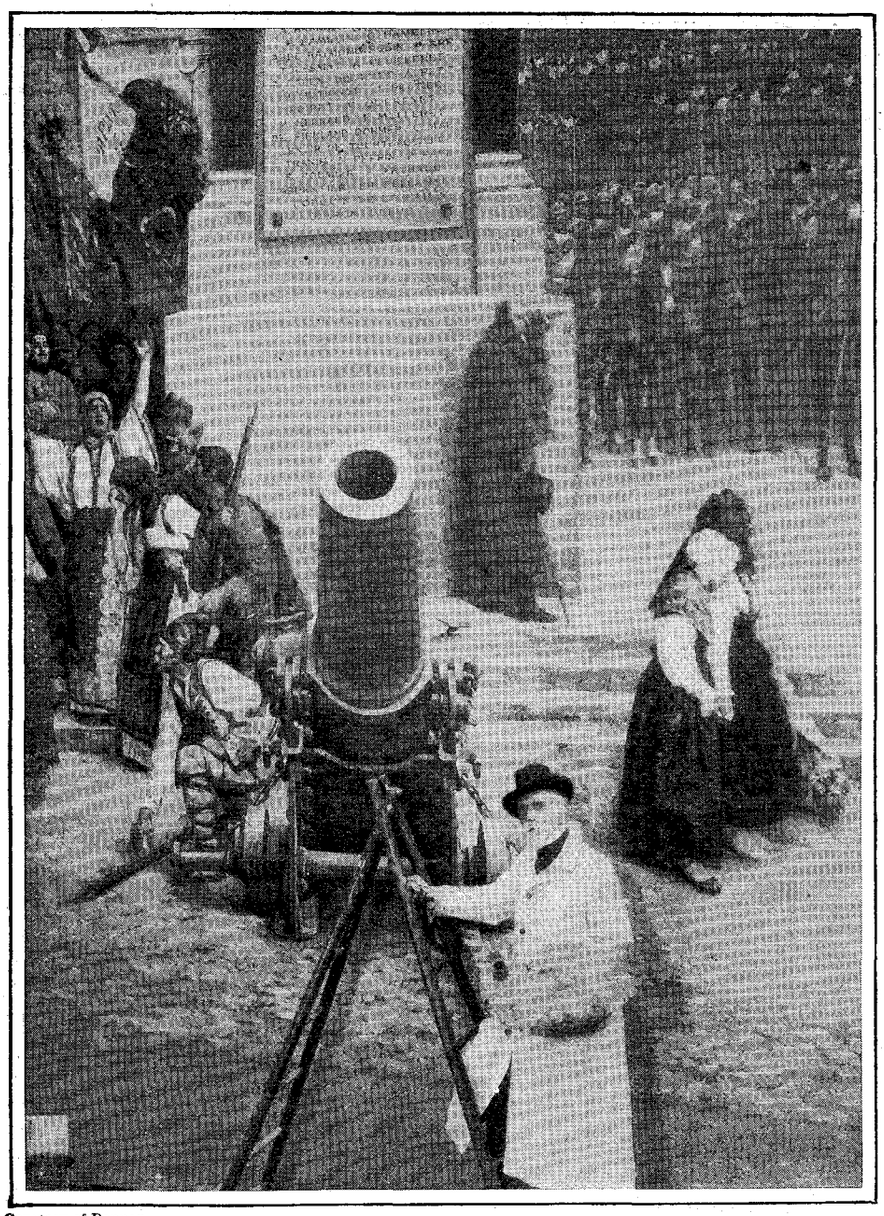

Courtesy of Bonney

Pierre Carrier-Belleuse signing the " Pathéon de la Guerre " in Paris before it was shipped to the United States. He was the leader of the eighteen French artists who worked on the mammoth painting throughout the four years of conflict

ginning to write in September, 1914, did not lay down their pens until August, 1918; but the eighteen painters who worked on the panoramic canvas, which in its completed form measures 47 by 402 feet and weighs five tons, worked for four years on their pictorial recounting of the tragic events of that period.

Beginning with portraits of the French, they added, section by section, the Allies as they joined the cause. England, Belgium, Italy, America—in all, the twenty-three Allies—are to be found among the 6,000 figures on the canvas. In this throng are every crowned head, every President, every army or navy commander, every head of the Red Cross and other war activities; ambassadors, ministers of state; poilus and Tommies and doughboys. Many women are represented. All figures are life-size. The panorama has been housed for eight years in the heart of Paris, where multitudes of American pilgrims have already seen it. Now, in America, it is the guest of our citizens.

Ambassador Herrick officiated at the impressive farewell ceremony which bade "Bon voyage" to the mammoth tableau on March 27, the 150th anniversary of the departure of Lafayette from the shores of France to give aid to the struggling American colonists. Then followed the winding of the panorama on the spindle which had been constructed for it. It was put on board a liner at Havre on April 13, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the first Ambassador from America to France and a close friend of Lafayette from the time the latter reached colonial shores until death parted them.

It is under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation of New York that the largest parcel ever to be shipped across the sea makes its voyage. In spite of its unwieldy size, after a long exhibition at the Madison Square Garden in New York, opening on May 15, the painting will travel to other American cities in which arrangements for proper housing can be made, then down into South America, and finally to England. It deserves royal treatment, for it is an eloquent, moving ambassador.

Prophecies and Publicity

EVERY few years Joanna Southcott's box of prophecies leaps into newspaper publicity. The other day cable despatches from London announced that Joanna's mahogany mystery casket was to be opened "if all other tests fail."

Just why it should be important for a waiting world to learn about the contents of this box without its being opened is not stated, but it was certainly good publicity for the London Laboratory of Psychical Research to have a try.

It was said X-rays, nocto-vision (the process by which things may be seen through a fog), psychometry, television, and just plain telepathy were to be employed.

Later despatches admitted that psychic powers had failed, but that X-rays showed "outlines of a skull, scissors, a horse-pistol, a bead bag, rings, coins, pins, a roll of manuscript or a dice-box, and other articles." A singular combination!

The original legend was that the box must not be opened except in a national crisis and in the presence of twenty-four bishops. If Joanna hoped that the box should never be opened, she could hardly have schemed better, for it has been impossible to get twenty-four bishops together to risk derision.

Joanna Southcott was a servant girl who became a preacher. She died in 1814. Such of her writings as have been preserved are mystical, fanatical, and unintelligible. The box, it is alleged, came down to our time, first through a friend of Joanna's, one Rebecca Pengarth; then through Rebecca's son John, a gardener; then through his employer —unnamed, but said to have left Devonshire for Africa. One hopes that there is some better kind of evidence than appears in these despatches as to the history and authenticity of the box and its contents.

" The Kings of Kings "

TO many minds it seems a sacrilege to represent Christ on the stage or on the screen. Even the representation

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of Christ in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, hallowed as it has been by tradition, has seemed to such a dangerous venture in the direction of exploiting the religious. Yet there is no such feeling about the depiction of Christ by the art of the painter. Intrinsically, there is no reason why one art as well as another should not depict and interpret the life of Christ, provided it is governed by reverence both for the subject and for the feelings of those to whom it is sacred.

For the most part the production on the screen of the salient episodes in the life of Christ and of the Crucifixion and Resurrection in "The King of Kings" is in the spirit of Christian pictorial art. Indeed, in some instances it is manifestly based upon paintings of the masters. If it is legitimate to represent Christ in a still picture, why not in one that moves and seems to live? The part of Christ on the screen may be likened to the model who serves the painter in his depiction of the Christ on canvas. In this case it is taken by a man who very obviously feels the responsibility put upon him. It is a manly Christ that is depicted, masculine, gracious, restrained, and dignified, human and not lacking in a human sense of humor. In this respect the figure of Christ in this moving picture seems truer than it is in many a well-known painting.

Of all the parts of this dramatic production by Cecil B. De Mille the same praise cannot be given that is due to most of it. The art of the motion picture has not reached the heights that the art of painting reached several hundred years ago, and the artistic sense of the American motion-picture producer falls far short of that of the Italian masters of painting. What may be called the Hollywood complex obtrudes here as elsewhere. At the very beginning Mary Magdalene is represented as the usual Hollywood lady in a palace of the usual Hollywood style; and Judas Iscariot is portrayed as the most favored of her lovers. The somewhat garish employment of technicolor in this part of the film, which lacks the tone which justified its use in Douglas Fairbanks's "The Black Pirate," intensifies the impression of bad taste. Incidentally, even credulity is strained by depicting this rich man as later betraying his Master for the paltry sum of thirty pieces of silver. Unhappily, the picture is marred too by the descent to the standards of Easter cards when it attempts the portrayal of the Resurrection. Nothing there is left to the imagination. What is substituted destroys the effect of the film at the point where it ought to be most effective.

On minor defects it would be unfair to lay stress. That the boy Mark, whose part is taken by a charming and able boy actor, shows no effect on his white skin of the Palestinian sun is not likely to trouble in the least most spectators. There is ground too for discussion of the question whether the effect of the film is helped or hindered by the attempt to depict the miraculous. Here, however, the film follows the tradition of the painters and takes the story as it finds it in the Scriptures. Except for the episode of the conversion of Mary Magdalene, the emphasis is on the essential rather than on the magical.

The effect upon the audience is obvious. The film receives a greater tribute from the spectators' silence than it could receive from their applause.

Wide World

Bishop Lawrence retires

A Bishop of All the People

At the age of seventy-three, as he says, "for my years in full vigor," Bishop Lawrence, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, has resigned his jurisdiction and title. When his resignation is accepted, as it doubtless will be by the House of Bishops on June 1, he will cease to be Bishop of Massachusetts, but will remain Bishop Lawrence. He has enlarged his diocese so as to include all whom he may serve.

As a matter of fact, Bishop Lawrence has never been confined by his diocese or his communion. From the beginning of his episcopate thirty-four years ago he has taken a wide view of his office. An instance of his spirit in this respect was given in a letter which he wrote to a group of protesting Episcopal clergymen about seven years after he was consecrated. These clergymen complained because a Unitarian minister had made an address at the laying of the corner-stone of a Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Lawrence's reply was more than a rebuke to these narrow-minded men; it was a tribute to the religious influence of a body of Christians whose very recognition these clergymen had declared to be an insult to God. In the course of his letter he reminded these clergymen that in the Episcopal hymnal is a hymn written by a Unitarian—"Nearer, My God, to Thee." And he continued:

> We are entering into the fruits of the labors of the religious life of New England, and are gathering many within our Church whose spiritual life has been gained elsewhere. We believe that we can lead them on in spiritual life, else we were better not here. For nearly two centuries the Christian religion, as the pastor and the people of Cohasset have understood it, has been preached and practiced in the village. God has been worshiped, the name of Christ revered, and a Christian community upbuilt. Had they waited for the Episcopal Church, we should have found there last week a community of heathen. Now that the Episcopal Church is entering the village, how graceful a thing it was that the pastor of the First Church, instead of meeting it with hostility or a moody silence, should have been present at the laying of the corner-stone, and have welcomed the Church into the fruits of the labors of the ancient parish!

This spirit of Bishop Lawrence's is more than the spirit of tolerance. It is needed in this day and generation, although, thanks to Bishop Lawrence and such men as he and the rector of the church whose act the Bishop defended, it may not be as rare as it once was. All

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who know Bishop Lawrence will welcome him to his wider ministry.

The Hall of Fame

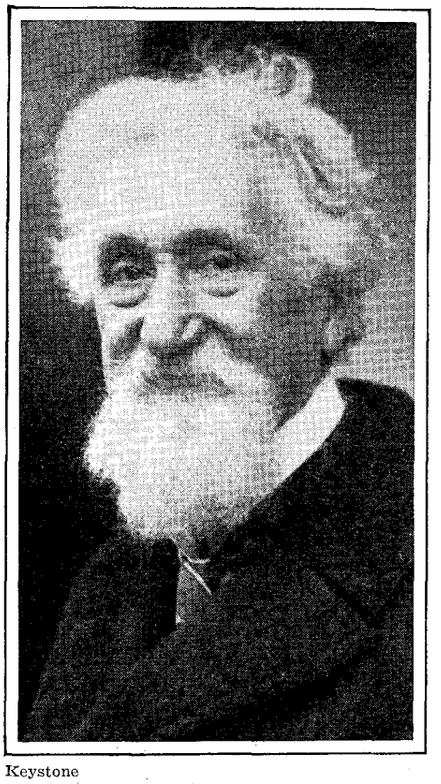
WHEN, just recently, the busts of Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Admiral Farragut, Audubon the naturalist, and Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, were unveiled in the Hall of Fame established by New York University, some surprise was expressed that these eminent Americans should not have been added to the gallery of distinguished citizens long ago. The surprise, however, was based on lack of knowledge as to the history and method of bestowing these honors. It may be worth while, therefore, to state how this bestowal of honor is actually carried on.

Something over twenty-five years ago the New York University received gifts amounting to $250,000 to be applied to the erection of a "Hall of Fame for Great Americans." With these funds it erected a colonnade four hundred feet long, with spaces for 150 panels or tablets to bear the names of various Americans, with the restriction that the persons chosen must have been dead ten years. The names are selected by a body of one hundred and one electors. Fifty names were chosen and inscribed at the beginning; five are added every fifth year. Sixty-five have been admitted up to date, but not more than one-third of this number have as yet received the final honor of the installing of bronze busts. As we understand it, the University does not undertake to do this; the installing of the busts depends on outside initiative. Thus it happens that memorial tablets have long been placed in honor of the Americans named above, but that the busts are only now ready.

The exercises on this occasion were dignified and interesting and were attended by many eminent men. The addresses made and the letters read were remarkable for the justness with which these great Americans were described. Thus President Coolidge in his letter called Benjamin Franklin "a composite American," and amply justified that phrase by his review of Franklin's life. Another happy tribute was that of Mr. Royal Cortissoz to Mary Lyon; he said that "her own hunger for knowledge made her sensitive to the longing and the needs of other women." The Spanish Ambassador to the United States recalled Washington Irving's love of Spanish history and art and declared, "What I admire most in Irving is that he contributed to the better knowledge of my country's history."

Hudson Maxim

LIKE Nobel, who invented dynamite, Hudson Maxim, the perfecter of smokeless powder in America, who died at Lake Hopatcong, on Friday, May 6, abhorred war. Born in Maine, he lived



Keystone

Hudson Maxim, master of explosives
1853–1927

a life of extreme poverty in his youth, shared by his more distinguished brother, Hiram, who became a man of title in England. The latter invented the most destructive of machine guns, while his son devised a muffler that silences the sound of explosion in lethal weapons. One other brother, who went to war in the sixties at sixteen, was killed by a bullet through the brow in his first action. The rest of the family never rose above the surface. Mr. Maxim led the varied life of an active-minded American, and besides inventing, wrote books—one a guide to the correct writing of poetry, another on the freaks of explosives, and a third, in interview form, detailing his own career. It is an extraordinary human document, as might be expected from the story of so extraordinary a man. Nine years old before he even knew the alphabet, he was twenty-five when he graduated from the Kents Hill Seminary in Maine, yet few men lived more amply—or did more to help kill off their fellow-beings.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler

AS President and President Emeritus of the University of California for twenty-eight years Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who died in Vienna on May 2, saw it grow from an enrollment of less than 2,500 to one of over 20,000 students, and from a slender institution in equipment to the position of one of the most influential universities in the country. Much of this growth was directly attributable to Dr. Wheeler's administration. He was equally valuable to the University as an inspiring teacher and as a vigorous executive.

Dr. Wheeler was a classical scholar in the full sense, caring for beauty and literary art as well as for form and philology. He studied in Germany, traveled in Greece, filled positions as instructor at Harvard and as professor at Cornell in Greek and philology, and at one time served as a professor in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

One comment passed upon him since his death has been that "he became in his own person one of the legatees of that culture which flourished in ancient Greece."

As head of one of the greatest of our State universities Dr. Wheeler was eminently successful in keeping the higher teaching out of the toils of politics. He was a fine figure in American educational life, and an illustration in his own person of both cultural and constructive qualities.

The Snyder Murder Mystery

IN the annals of crime the murder of Albert Snyder in a suburban house on the outskirts of New York on Long Island can scarcely have been surpassed for sordid baseness. All the essential facts and a multitude of unessential details in the case are publicly as well known as if the crime itself with its vile preliminaries had been committed in full view of all the world. For months before the crime was committed the wife of the victim and her paramour, a corset salesman named Gray, had discussed various means of perpetrating this murder. Evidently the initiative throughout was with the woman, but the man was a willing, though at times horrified, partner in the plot. The newspapers have recounted the whole gruesome story with sickening reiteration. And yet, though practically all the outward facts in this case are known more fully than most crimes are ever known, the Snyder case remains to all who think of it one of the profoundest of mysteries.

There are two well-recognized types of criminals. One consists of those who are criminals by profession. They have chosen to be or have otherwise become

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recognized enemies of society. They have a philosophy that is more or less conscious. So far as they argue at all about their course of life, they accept and defend their position as outlaws. According to their view, the law is not of their making, and therefore places them under no obligation. Property rights are, in their eyes, simply the privileges acquired by classes of society to which they do not belong. Wealth is his who can get it; and that others have got it by the favoritism of the law is no reason, so they assume, why they should not get it by stealth or by violence. Even human life may be sacrificed to accomplish their ends, as it is sacrificed at times to accomplish the ends of the State. Such criminals are the only completely logical nullificationists. They are playing a huge game with society. Their stakes are their liberty and their lives.

There is another well-recognized type of criminals. This consists of those who are criminals by impulse. In a moment of passion or of weakness, under stress of great temptation or through the relaxation of the will, they commit some act condemned alike by the law and by their own conscience. Such are likely to be criminals but once. Their one great fall differs in kind from their other moral lapses only because the difference in degree is so great. As it is possible to understand the philosophy of the professional criminal without sharing it, so it is possible to understand without experiencing that upheaval or that sudden collapse of human nature that results in the irremediable but sporadic crime.

But what can we say or think of the sort of criminal represented by the murderers of Albert Snyder? The woman was unfaithful to her husband, who was later to become her victim; but other women have been deceivers. The man was unfaithful to his wife; but other men have been adulterers. Motherhood did not restrain the woman nor fatherhood the man from their joint treason to the home; but others have been traitors to the fundamental institution of the family and have remained supposedly respectable, or at least not social outcasts. Both sought the satisfaction of their immediate desires. In that respect they seemed not unlike many thousands of others whose minds turn most naturally to the next pleasure and follow their inclinations. It is not because they were so different from their neighbors, but so much like them, or at least like many of them, that their story has been read with absorption by the multitude. Here was no master passion like that which has welled up in the greatest tragedies. The two criminals were not even faithful to one another, but in the trial fought each other in their efforts to escape from the toils of the law. Here was no sudden and dramatic collapse of resistance. The scheming went on for weeks that ran into months and was as much concerned with monetary gain from an insurance policy as with the desire to be rid of an encumbering husband. This brutal, inhuman murder was the product of no great emotion and no cynical philosophy, but of the pettiest, the most ignoble, kind of self-indulgence. Such acts are sometimes attributed to the primitive in man. But good as well as evil is primitive. The love of a mother for her child and the care of a father for his family were submerged in this crime, but both are as primitive as the ugliest of passions. There was nothing in this crime that can be explained by the survival of primitive traits. It was a crime of that moral degeneration that is the inevitable product of long-continued self-indulgence. Those who committed it were not insane, were not of a natural plane of intelligence below the normal. If they were not morally responsible, nobody is. Yet when Gray was asked why he did this thing he replied, "That is what I would like to know." What broke down the moral character of these two people? What creates this insensate desire for material satisfaction as the end of being? And if these two could commit such a murder, why not any of countless thousands of others?

This is the real Snyder mystery and its challenge to the standards of American life.

The One Real Question

OF referendums on the Eighteenth Amendment there have been many varieties. So far we have not seen one which dealt with the real issue before the country. Not even the most extreme opponents of prohibition have ventured to face the question fairly and squarely. They have asked people to vote for modification of the Volstead Act without defining what that modification might be. They have asked people to vote for specified degrees of alcoholic content which any steady drinker would scorn. Not one has dared to ask, even in New York or Chicago, the single query which would determine whether or not the country as a whole thought the benefits of prohibition were less than its disadvantages.

That question is, "Do you want back the old corner saloon?"

As a matter of fact, that question could be answered authoritatively only by those who remember the corner saloon in its full flower.

Uncle Sam in Central America

"YOU may not fight," is what the United States has said, in effect, to the warring factions in Nicaragua. The stopping of the civil war there marks a return to the policy of supervision which was in effect from 1912 to 1925, and which has been applied to the island republics of the Caribbean Sea. Whether it means an extension of the policy to all Central America is a question that remains to be answered.

The situation is the result of the visit of Colonel Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War, to Nicaragua as the representative of President Coolidge. His mission is a consequence of the recognition by the Department of State of the Conservative Government of President Diaz. That recognition followed upon the resignation of General Chamorro, the dictator who seized power last year from the Liberal administration then in power, and the choice by the Nicaraguan Congress of Diaz as Chief Executive. The preceding administration had been headed by President Solorzano, who won elections supervised by the United States in 1925. When he handed his resignation to the dictator, Chamorro, his authority would have passed—if the terms of the Constitution had been followed—to the Vice-President, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa. A long-standing antagonist of General Chamorro, Dr. Sacasa fled the country in fear of his life and came to the United States to plead his cause. But, it is argued, he had forfeited his Constitutional rights by his flight. Later he returned—by way of Mexico—to Central America, and with Mexican aid started a rebellion against Chamorro. That led to Chamorro's retirement and the elevation of his associate, Diaz. United States marines were despatched to protect foreign residents and property, and neutral zones were established and extended along the railway lines. Finally, the present termination of warfare was obtained by Colonel Stimson's insistence.

The program for turning this enforced truce into an enduring peace, as announced by the Department of State, includes:

Complete disarmament of both sides.

Immediate peace to permit crop planting.

Amnesty to all persons in rebellion or exile.

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Return of occupied or confiscated property to its owners.

Participation by Liberals in the Diaz Cabinet.

Organization of a non-partisan Nicaraguan constabulary with American officers.

American supervision of elections in 1928.

Continuance temporarily of marine forces to keep order.

The Liberal rebels laid down their arms only when it was made plain that if they did not the United States marines would disarm them. Their leaders have refused to recognize the authority of President Diaz, and it is doubtful whether their co-operation with the Cabinet can be secured.

In thus compelling the termination of an internal conflict the United States has taken upon itself a very serious obligation. The test of our recognition of this obligation will be the manner in which the plans to organize a non-partisan Nicaraguan constabulary under American direction and to supervise new elections are carried out. Once a Government is installed that represents a general public choice, so far as that can be secured in a country with a mixed and illiterate population, it probably will become possible and advisable to withdraw American command of the constabulary.

President Coolidge declared in his New York speech a few weeks ago that the United States has a special responsibility for Central America. It is a responsibility created by the inability of the Central American republics to guarantee their own independence; by the Monroe Doctrine, which forbids intervention by other Powers to protect the interests of their citizens; and by the existence of the Panama Canal and the project for a Nicaraguan Canal. More recently, in an address before the Pan-American Commercial Congress, the President has emphasized the principle of legal equality between the United States and the republics of Latin America in their mutual relations, and the need of order to promote exchange. He asserted: "Under free governments, trade must be free. . . . Under our standard we do not expect the Government to support trade. We expect trade to support the Government."

We should discharge our obligation to Nicaragua by giving her an assured control of her own affairs so long as international interests are not endangered. That will be the measure now, not only of our realization of our responsibilities, but also of our sense of their serious bearing on our relations with all South America.

The Secondary School and Its Importance

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

AMERICAN college presidents and professors have, on the whole, received their just dues in the public recognition of their services to the cause of education. Eliot of Harvard, Mark Hopkins of Williams, Andrew McCosh of Princeton, Barnard of Columbia, William Sumner of Yale, William James of Harvard, Francis Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miss Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, are among those of university rank whose names are Nationally known and honored.

But there is literally an army of teachers in our secondary and preparatory schools whose names, so far as public fame goes, have been "writ in water," and yet they have contributed more to the development of American civilization than all the college presidents put together.

I use the word "more" in a quantitative, not a qualitative, sense. If it is true that only about two per cent of our high school graduates go to college, then there are vast numbers of our boys and girls who can and do receive the personal influence and instruction of only the teachers in our private and public secondary schools. This is what makes the function of the secondary schoolman or schoolwoman so vital and important and justifies its choice as a career by the best type of men and women, instead of being regarded, as it too often has been, as a mere stepping-stone or stop-gap.

They do, or have done, these things a little better in England, where the headship of a great secondary school is regarded as a post of high merit and distinction. Arnold of Rugby is a name as honored as Jowett of Balliol in English educational circles. I wonder, however, how many who read these lines are familiar, for instance, with the name of Emma Willard, who was a great pioneer in the better education of women, who founded the "Troy Female Seminary" (an awful name in every sense of the word!), who, incidentally, wrote "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and in whose memory the Trojans have very properly erected a statue in their city. Troy is more widely known for its collars and cuffs and laundries than for its influence on American education. Yet it can boast of one of the most original leaders in woman's education and one of the best technical schools in the world, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. If, however, cleanliness is next to godliness, the reputation of Troy for laving and clean linen is not to be jeered at.

Two recent events indicate that we Americans are beginning to pay a deserved tribute to great personalities in what is rather infelicitously called secondary education. The first is the tribute to a public-school teacher implied in the announcement that Hunter College for women in the city of New York is to be given an adequate site and housing on a plot of forty acres in the Bronx. If the plans are carried out, this college, one of the two capstones of the public school system of the city, will take high rank among colleges of the liberal arts for women in any part of the world, the other capstone being the City College for men, with its beautiful group of buildings near those of Columbia University. It was as President of the City College that Dr. John H. Finley, now of the New York "Times," made his outstanding reputation as an educator.

Hunter College was established a little more than fifty years ago as a normal school for the training of women teachers. In 1914 the name was changed to Hunter College, in honor of its first President, Dr. Thomas Hunter. Dr. Hunter began his career as a teacher of drawing in the public schools. Thus New York is likely to have in the near future a splendid monument to a secondary-school teacher. The name of Thomas Hunter may be as nobly immortalized as the name of John Harvard. It ought, at all events, to be well enshrined, for one of the architects whose name has been mentioned in connection with plans for the new buildings of Hunter College is John Russell Pope. Mr. Pope is an acknowledged leader in his profession and is the creator of some very beautiful designs in American architecture; it is a happy coincidence that he is a graduate of the City College, and would thus doubtless put into his work the enthusiasm which he must feel for an institution that is in a peculiar sense a sister of his own Alma Mater—an Alma Amita, as it were.

The second event which signalizes the growing appreciation of the importance of the secondary school is the recent publication of a life of Miss Masters, of Dobb's Ferry.[1] Miss Masters's school,

[1] An American Schoolmistress. By Marion Brown Shelton. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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about the age of Hunter College, has long been favorably known in the secondary field. But, like so many of our preparatory schools for boys and girls, it has been until now a private institution conducted for private profit. This was nothing against it, but took it, as it has taken many others of its type, out of the class of endowed or public institutions. But Miss Masters, with the zeal of an apostle for secondary education, took steps to overcome this obstacle. And on her initiative plans were inaugurated, which have been perfected since her death, to make the school self-perpetuating and self-sustaining. It now takes its place among the endowed or semi-endowed schools of the country, with a board of trustees to which a certain number of graduates are elected. The alumnæ have built and paid for a beautiful building designed by Ralph Adams Cram, the champion of neo-Gothic in American architecture.

This new embodiment of a fine secondary school is commendable, for England ought not to be the only country to enjoy the benefits of the type of school represented by Eton, Rugby, Winchester, and Harrow. To be sure, this country has a number of excellent endowed preparatory schools like Andover and Exeter, but as a group they are hardly yet comparable to the so-called "public schools" of England. The English know how great an influence such schools may exert on pupils from nine to eighteen. Who was it that said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, or something to that effect?

Turning over the pages of her biography, the reader is impressed with the feeling that Miss Masters must have been a remarkable teacher. School boys and girls are penetrating in their analysis of character, which is why it behooves teachers in secondary schools to mind their p's and q's. The boys at Rugby used to say of Dr. Arnold's strict discipline that he "was a beast, but a just beast." Miss Masters was recognized universally by her pupils as a devout Christian, but also as a *"grande dame,"* a most admirable combination in a schoolmistress—or any other woman, for that matter. She was witty even in her ethical teachings. Two of her sayings, as reported by her pupils, are well worth general remembrance:

"If you do not know the Ten Commandments, how do you expect to keep them?"

"If you live wrong lives, girls, remember this: your worst punishment will be that you will have to live with yourselves."

The tributes which are paid to this fine schoolmistress in the unassuming and intimate biography by one of her pupils must encourage every secondary-school teacher who sees it.

The Cité Universitaire

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

WHEN you come to Paris and look for a room, an apartment, or a house, you will find that there are not enough lodgings, and that their cost has been advancing unpleasantly.

Are you a student and looking forward to the Latin Quarter? You may be specially hard hit. Much of what the Quarter offers is not only proportionately costly, it is also cold, comfortless, dirty, crowded, and huddled in. Fortunately or unfortunately, there is only so much of it. Hence the twenty-two thousand University of Paris students (thirty-three hundred being foreigners), not to mention those of the Beaux-Arts, the Conservatoire, the Ecole des Chartes, and the other schools are dotted about wherever they can get foothold in lodgings all over the city.

This kind of thing has been going on more or less ever since the war.

SIX years ago a large-hearted benefactor, M. Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe, determined to do something towards easing the situation for two or three hundred advanced students of high standing. He offered ten million francs to erect a group of dormitories, if the University of Paris would provide the property.

So far as I know, this was the first effort since the Middle Ages on the Continent looking towards student corporate existence, breaking away from habits of individualism, and bringing about the greater community cheer in lodgings enjoyed by English and American students, reflected meanwhile in their prestige in physical team-work on field or river.

The University appealed to the state. With far-seeing liberality, the state acquired from the City of Paris and gave to the University some seventy acres of the former fortifications on the southern boundary.

M. André Honnorat, then Minister of Public Instruction, now came forward with an international, instead of a national, plan. According to his proposal, the group of French dormitories would be the nucleus of others, each standing on a part of the seventy acres offered gratuitously by the University, and each representing some contributing nation desiring to do something for the benefit of its own students. Thus would rise a Cité Universitaire, unlike any other college campus because comprising buildings from various nations. The idea was eagerly taken up. It became crystallized in brick and stone. In 1925 the French dormitories opened their doors. Others followed.

I HAVE just visited the Cité Universitaire, walking for half an hour from the University at the center of the Latin Quarter, on a fairly straight line, through shaded streets—the Boulevard St. Michel (with an irresistible variant through the Luxembourg Gardens), the Rue Denfert-Rochereau, and the Avenue du Parc de Montsouris.

Few people seem to know this park. Like the also little-known Buttes Chaumont, it is one of the most charming in Paris, and now forms a woodsy background to the Cité Universitaire across the Boulevard Jourdan.

About the park a new residence quarter is developing. I noticed one modern street, in no straight line like its neighbors, but quaintly winding up the hill; also with no apartment-houses, like its neighbors, but bordered exclusively by separate dwellings. Each already bore the air of being inhabited by some academic rather than by any commercial dignitary.

The top of the hill is crowned by the group of seven French buildings. It is one of the highest and airiest locations in Paris, and gives you a restful sense of detachment from the more crowded quarters. The dormitories are a bit of Oxford plumped down in Paris. They have simpler Gothic lines than those at Princeton and Yale. Already the ivy has grown several feet up the wall and is in charming contrast with the yellow brick and light stone. The already rich

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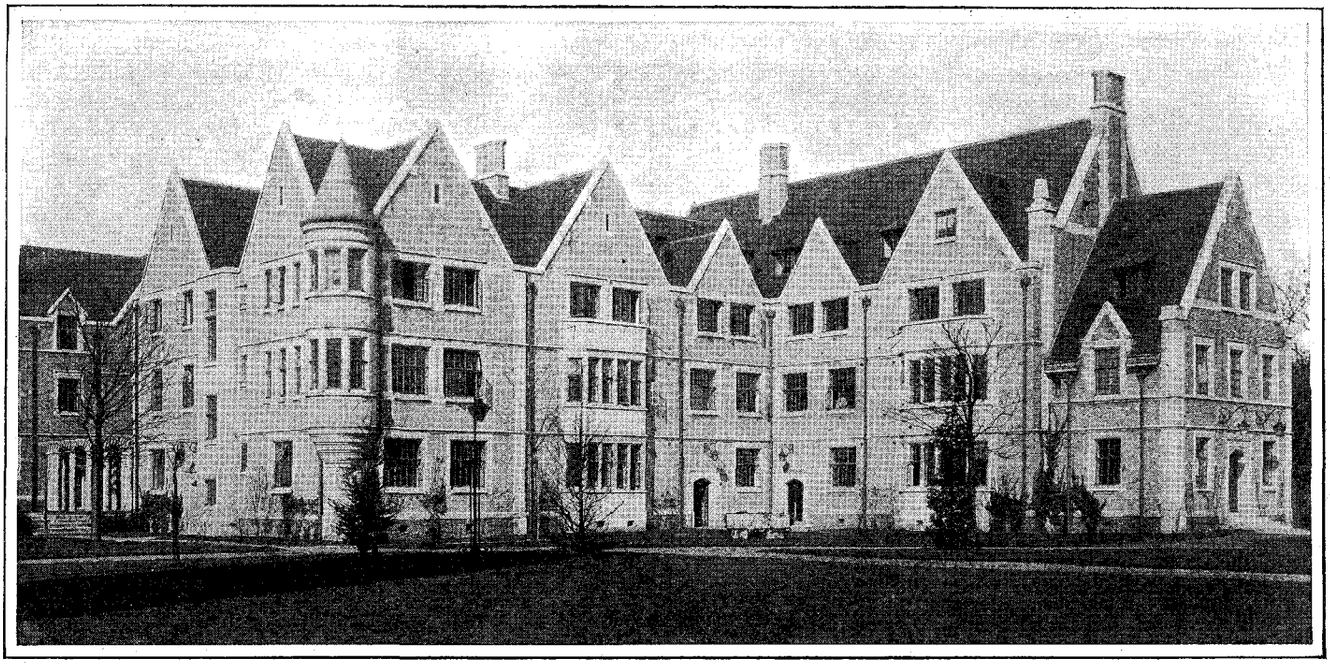

One of the new dormitories for the University of Paris. It is hoped that every nation will establish buildings for the residence of their nationals

turf, too, entreats you to believe that it has seen more than one season. A continual student going-in and coming-out enlivens the place—indeed, there is not a vacant room in the dormitories, I was told; instead there is a long waiting list of candidates for admission. Of the whole number of students housed—something less than four hundred—about a fifth are women.

The rooms are of good size and airy. Each contains a toilet recess with hot and cold water, and has a bed, a table, a chair or two, a bookcase, and a cupboard. For this, including bedding, light, heat, and baths, the students pay about half as much as they had to pay for very inferior lodgings in the Latin Quarter.

Alongside stands the Canadian building, housing some fifty students and their necessary domestics; a plain, pleasant-looking structure with pergolas, built at a cost of $120,000. It is complete and in operation.

Then, farther along, is an edifice of somewhat similar appearance. I asked the local "cop" to what nation it belonged. "Well, monsieur, I can tell you about all the others but that one. There are so many little nations nowadays. It belongs to one of them." The little nation was the Argentine.

Still farther along is the huge Belgian building, with room for two hundred and twenty students of all categories and the necessary domestics. As it stands down the hill, the structure's height is not offensive to the French. With its auditorium, library, and equipment, it will cost some $320,000.

So next winter four nations should be actively represented here. A fifth and sixth should follow soon, as a generous Japanese donor has just given $150,000 to cover the construction cost of a Japanese building, while the English, it is announced, have already raised no less than half a million dollars for a three-hundred-student structure. Applications for building grants have been filed by Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Holland, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Portugal, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Persia, and ourselves.

LODGING privileges in the Cité Universitaire buildings will not be open to mere dilettanti for lounging and pretending to work. As are the French, so all the dormitories are designed, first of all, for advanced students, and then for those of high rank in their respective grades on the recommendation from their home institutions.

Before long the seventy acres, we can confidently anticipate, will be well covered with national buildings and with a student population reaching at least thirty-five hundred. The Cité will then certainly be one of the sights of Paris. I think it is already.

In the center a certain amount of space has been reserved for community structures, such as a refectory, a library, an auditorium. There will also be a hospital in the inclosure. Tennis courts, football and baseball fields, a swimming pool, and a running track are to be provided.

The ends to be achieved at the Cité are not only economy in student expense and pleasurable physical surroundings. More valuable than these is a closer international understanding. Such indeed has always been the object of the receptions and reunions at our American University Union, the organization in France representing American colleges and universities. Yet these efforts have sometimes seemed to be lacking in permanent value—first, because of their occasional character; and, second, because of French individualism. On the other hand, with a steady, daily informal living side by side, permanent value should develop, if from nothing more than a comparison of notes or an exchange of ideas among students active in the same field, whether of book learning or sport. Thus the Cité should become a notable school of international helpfulness.

SURELY an American dormitory would find appropriate place there. As Mr. Herrick, our Ambassador here, said the other day: "The money for its erection would be quickly forthcoming could our people only be made aware of the great value of this educational and philanthropic enterprise and the widespread and benign influence that might come from it."

The American University Union has approved the plans for an American house to accommodate two hundred students. The building need not be so costly as the Belgian, and a rental of, say, ten dollars a month per room certainly ought to make our dormitory self-supporting.

As matriculation at the University of Paris is not a condition of admission to the Cité, we may expect to see a varied company in the American building, and

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in vacation time also find it full of our students and teachers.

There has been one objection to the segregation of foreigners: "They would be by so much retarded in learning to speak French." This, so far as we are concerned, has now been overcome by an offer from the French authorities to exchange rooms in their buildings for rooms in ours. Thus the French, coming to our house, will learn English, as they are most anxious to do, and the Americans, going into the French buildings, French. The Assembly Hall of the central French building has already served for reunions to French and American students of both sexes.

The location assigned to us is particularly practical. It is next to the Belgian building and across the boulevard from the Sceaux station of the Luxembourg Railway; the trip to the University takes about a quarter of an hour. In addition, just beyond, is the terminus of the Gentilly bus; it does the same distance in twenty minutes.

Our option expires July 31. By that date funds should be in hand for building. Checks or pledges may be sent to Dr. Horatio S. Krans, Assistant Director of the American University Union, care of the Bankers Trust Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. Krans is now in America, and will be glad to give further information.

It is a privilege to participate in any way in this work of international student welfare and of friendship to France.

Paris, France.

The Call of the Balkan Women

By the MARCHIONESS of ABERDEEN and TEMAIR

THE peace and security of the world depend so much on what is likely to happen in the Balkan countries, which have been the cockpit of Europe, and whose populations have had such a sad experience of passing from under one domination to another, and of being so unceasingly harried by succeeding victors, that their changing ideas are of deep importance to mankind in general.

And, naturally, it is among the women that these changes can be most easily watched, as it is their home lives and the education of their children which are being most affected.

In my capacity of President of the International Council of Women, I recently had the opportunity of visiting the National Councils of Women which have been established in Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania, and as their guest I and my fellow-officers who accompanied me were brought very close to the hearts and hopes of the women who are linking themselves together so courageously for the promotion of peace, progress, and reform, in the spirit of the Golden Rule.

OUR first insight into what this movement among the women may mean was gained by our attendance at a Congress organized by the Women's National Council of Jugoslavia at Bled, the lovely summer resort, set in the midst of mountains and lakes, where the King and Queen always reside during the hot weather. We walked from our hotel to the place of meeting through long lines of delegates who came from every part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and who vociferously chanted a welcome to the representatives of the International Council of Women, ending always with the refrain, "Long live peace! Long live peace!"

Many of the 150 delegates had come, at their own expense, from distant parts of the Kingdom, such as Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, etc., and the reports and papers discussed—some of which were translated into English, French, and German for our benefit—gave proof of their numerous activities, many being devoted to the care of the victims of successive wars; some to education and child welfare; several to the preservation and development of the beautiful native handicrafts and embroideries; others occupied with the campaign to obtain the vote and civil rights for women; and one composed entirely of women doctors engaged in building a much-needed hospital for women, at Belgrade, to serve too as a memorial of Dr. Elsie Ingles, whose name is ever cherished in those regions.

The representative of the Junior Red Cross, which counts no less than 166,000 children among its ranks, must not be forgotten, for she could tell a thrilling story of how these young Jugoslavians were learning how to promote good health, relieve suffering, and at the same time promote international good will by their relations with children of other countries.

In the evenings the Congress gave itself up to play, and we heard charming music and folk-songs sung by singers in national costume, and we all took part in folk dances.

THE pride taken in all things national and in the peculiar features and customs of each nationality is very noticeable in all these Balkan countries, and we had the opportunity of learning a great deal about these matters by spending a morning at the wonderful Ethnological Museum at Zagreb, under the guidance of the Director, Herr Berger, who has devoted his life and not a little of his own fortune in getting together as complete a collection of the costumes, ornaments, embroideries, pottery, and illustrations of all the household crafts and industries as can be conceived.

An outstanding feature in the embroideries is that the workers, in Oriental fashion, do not work after any set pattern, but in the designs, many of which are very elaborate and practically cover the material; symbolical meanings are worked in, and through these indications friends and onlookers know whether the wearer of the embroideries is in a merry mood or sad—whether she has one, two, or three or four children. In the delicious little embroidered caps, too, if you are initiated in the meaning of the hidden symbols used, you will be able to understand the particular wishes which its owner indulges in with regard to her children, the crops, the cows, the market of her handiwork, and so on. When she is in dire trouble or bereavement, you will similarly be able to read the signals which call for sympathy and help.

In the country districts there has been a custom prescribed which lays down that no girl is permitted to receive an offer of marriage until she has spun, woven, and embroidered seventeen dresses for her wedding outfit, in addition to numberless other garments to give to her friends on the great occasion. Seventeen dresses was the number quoted for an ordinary peasant's daughter to prepare against her wedding, but in certain higher ranks the number might be increased to forty, and the more popular the young woman, the more she was expected to have a number

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(C) Keystone

A group of Bulgarian schoolgirls at recess time

or embroidered shirts and other presents to give to her friends of both sexes on the day of her marriage.

When the maiden is dilatory about preparing her many gay-colored garments, often stern measures are taken to confine her to a narrow chamber and not allow her to walk abroad until she has completed her task.

In the same way, the sheets and blankets are also embroidered for special purposes, and are used ceremoniously on occasions of birth, marriage, sickness, and death.

Of course, these customs are now largely relaxed, especially since the Great War, and the Director of the Museum bewailed the adoption of the crude aniline dyes, whose colorings compare so badly against the soft vegetable dyes which have been in use for centuries. The convenience and the inexpensiveness of ready-made modern clothes are naturally penetrating to these countries, very much to the detriment of the appearance of those who resort to them. In the meantime, even the passing traveler has many opportunities of seeing the national costumes being worn at the markets, in the streets, and at work in the fields, as far as the women are concerned, but not so often as regards the men. One peasant Deputy from Croatia to the Jugoslavian Parliament came to a reception given by the National Council of Women in national costume, with ornamental leather shoes made rather like moccasins and the toe-piece turned up to a point, which is said to facilitate walking on muddy roads.

In Rumania our kind hostess (Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzène) took us for a trip into the mountain districts of Transylvania, where one of her castles is situated amid enchanting surroundings, and during this visit we again saw other varieties of national costumes, other folk-dances, and during dinner some musicians from the mountains came and entertained us with songs and melodies and played on native musical instruments without any written music at all, the players simply following the lead of the conductor.

When one comes into actual contact with the representatives of the 900,000 proud Hungarians who have come under Rumanian rule, and who believe that their own laws were far superior to those of their new masters; or again, when one penetrates to the Saxon villages with their Lutheran churches (often inclosed in high walls for protection against Turkish invaders), and sees their pastors and schools and children all showing such distinct nationality, in spite of the various vicissitudes through which they have passed, then one realizes what a problem the minorities present, and how easy it would be for fresh trouble to break out through unredressed grievances in regard to education and religion, and yet again how successive invasions of hundreds of thousands of refugees create what seem almost insuperable difficulties in all these countries, but especially in Bulgaria and Greece.

The sense of uncertainty and insecurity as regards the future haunts one everywhere. Each of these countries distrusts the other, and watches every political movement with intense anxiety, wondering what is coming next, and feeling it necessary to continue to arm against possible contingencies, and meantime to maintain all sorts of dividing walls of tariffs and coinage and passports and permits, which makes the formalities of passing from one country into the other rather formidable. The traveler must be very careful to see that all his papers are in order for leaving a country as well as entering it, otherwise he will surely be detained.

Everywhere we went we heard grateful sentiments expressed towards the United States for the help they have given through various agencies during the war years, and especially to Mr. Hoover, to the American Relief Fund and the American Red Cross; also to the various other emergency hospitals and relief agencies from Great Britain and elsewhere.

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Bulgarian peasant women presenting the fruit of their fields and vineyards for a blessing. This is an annual ceremony

The splendid Infant Welfare Clinics and the very complete Child Welfare Traveling Exhibition which we saw working at various centers and the widespread work of the Junior Red Cross owe much to the fostering care of the League of Red Cross Societies; and it was very interesting to see the Young Women's Christian Association and Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, with their games and holiday camps, becoming part and parcel of the social service of these countries and promising most happy results; and we also found British and American workers both helping among the refugees in Bulgaria, with the assistance of the loan of £100,000 made by the League of Nations.

An experienced social worker who was visiting the Balkans simultaneously with ourselves told us how struck he was with the change which was taking place through the activities of the women's associations which in each of the countries form the National Council of Women.

"It is through the women that salvation and peace are coming," and the hopeful feature is that the men are taking so much interest in what the women are doing, although, in the meantime, the political vote is still withheld.

At Sofia we were told that the usual time for holding any important public meetings was 10:30 A.M. on Sunday, people having gone to church earlier. So a meeting was arranged at this hour to receive the three visiting officers of the International Council of Women, but we were warned that on this particular Sunday there were political meetings in connection with forthcoming elections, a meeting in celebration of the anniversary of a beloved national poet, and a big parade on behalf of the Fund for Disabled Soldiers and War Orphans. We naturally expected a small meeting to foregather to listen to speeches which had to be interpreted from three foreign visitors regarding the aims of the International Council of Women. Instead of this we found a big hall, holding about one thousand people, packed with both men and women, who listened with the utmost attention and evident interest to the message we had to bring.

Then again, at Bucharest the public meeting to greet the International officers was fixed for the other end of the day—*i. e.*, at 9:30 P.M.—and the outstanding feature of this meeting was that, through the instrumentality of Princess Cantacuzène, the women representing the minority Hungarian and Saxon races in the new provinces allotted to Rumania joined with their Rumanian sisters in the welcome.

At this meeting there were present Cabinet Ministers and foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, as well as other men, and all remained till the end of the proceedings, which lasted till nearly midnight, an enthusiastic ovation being given to the Hungarian and Saxon ladies when they intimated their co-operation in the Rumanian language.

These facts seem to point to a very real appreciation of the work which the women are doing for the state and for the cause of permanent peace among the nations in countries where the combination of different nationalities presents so many problems and openings for discord.

It is reasonable, therefore, to hope that the women of these countries will soon have their claim for full citizenship recognized, and that they will use that citizenship to support the League of Nations, whose ever-increasing influence is the one great chance of building up stability and confidence between these countries which have had to endure centuries of bitter war experience, but which, in spite of the war clouds looming around, are beginning to believe in the dawn of a new era which will ultimately lead to the establishment of the "United States of Europe."

The closing words of the address presented to us by the Hungarian women living in Transylvania may well be quoted to indicate the hopes which are burning in the hearts of the workers for peace:

"'Transylvania'—the word in Latin means 'beyond the forests.' And in

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days gone by our beautiful country was inclosed on all sides by thick black forests. These forests exist no longer. But there are still ancient forests of hatreds and prejudices and misunderstandings enveloping our countries, and we believe that the task of destroying these forests is destined to be the work of women. And if you international friends understand the hopes which are awakening in the souls of our people and if you respond to them, then we can believe that the remembrance of the agonies of the past and the anxieties of the present may be wiped out and replaced by confident faith in the future."

This is the call of the women of the Balkans.

Roosevelt and the World Economic Conference

Will American Leadership for Conservation of Resources Reassert Itself at the Meeting in Geneva?

By Professor CHARLES HODGES

Of the Department of Government, New York University

THE history of modern nations might be written in terms of hunger for the things of this earth vital to existence for which they have been willing to fight.

None saw this clearer than Theodore Roosevelt. That he should have made the first real attempt to deal in international terms with the old problem of the hunger of nations was natural. He had a grasp of first principles. The man who wrote "The Winning of the West" realized what world forces had been working during the modern age. When Columbus discovered America, it meant the hunger for new lands. Nations fought one another for the division of the newly found continents outside Christendom. They built colonial empires and fenced them off for exclusive development. The hunger for trade led to wars to break these great monopolies. Roosevelt realized that the nineteenth century had been a period in which economic nationalism took on a new significance; he looked into the twentieth century fully aware of the sinister side of the new world forces.

Almost a quarter of a century before the World Economic Conference, which opened in Geneva on May 4, the great American President realized that a cardinal point of American domestic policies was paralleled in foreign affairs. Debated from one end of the country to the other by the spokesman of the strenuous life, the conservation of resources was ready at the close of Roosevelt's second Presidential term to be transformed from a National into an international issue. The "open door" policy of Secretary of State Hay was America's declaration of equality of opportunity everywhere under the sun. In this new era of world exploitation Roosevelt saw that the diplomacy of the United States could be linked with the domestic conservation question, so close to his heart. America could be made the champion of a forward-looking policy of prime importance to the peace of the world. He realized that the "open door" policy was going to mean to the world what his battle for the conservation of resources and the breaking of "arrogant" monopolies meant to American life.

Forecasting a World Conference

THE idea of co-operation on the American continent to realize the ideals of the advocates of conservation had an irresistible appeal for Roosevelt. With his characteristic energy, he launched efforts to bring together our neighbors at a joint meeting. In due course, the North American Conservation Conference met in Washington. It was attended by the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico; and these countries pioneered in the discussion of the problem of the conservation of resources from the standpoint of the international interests of the American hemisphere.

Out of this Washington conference before the Great War came the idea of a world-wide conservation congress. It was suggested that the President of the United States should take appropriate action. In consequence, the United States, through an *aide-mémoire* of January 6, 1909, sounded out informally the principal governments of the world.

It is important to observe that the diplomatic correspondence of the United States on this question went to the heart of the problem so directly that it still applies to-day. We pointed out:

> The people of the whole world are interested in the natural resources of the whole world, benefited by their conservation, and injured by their destruction. The people of every country are interested in the supply of food and of material for manufacture in every other country, not only because these are interchangeable through processes of trade, but because a knowledge of the total supply is necessary to the intelligent treatment of each nation's share of the supply.

The responses were uniformly favorable. President Roosevelt felt that it was the moment to initiate the world conference on conservation. So the State Department sent out from Washington, February 19, 1909, invitations to forty-five different countries. In the call for the World Conservation Conference we suggested a meeting at The Hague. Each country was requested to send delegates to a congress to be held "at such time as may be found convenient." The conferees were "to consult with like delegates of other countries with a view to considering the general plan for an inventory in the natural resources of the world and to devise a uniform scheme for the consideration of the results of such inventory to the end that there may be a general understanding and appreciation of the world's supply of the material elements which underlie the development of civilization and the welfare of the peoples of the earth."

This second communication touched upon another aspect of the question—the distinction that must be drawn between different kinds of raw materials. As the State Department's instructions to our diplomatic officers abroad observed:

> A knowledge of the continuance and stability of perennial and renewable resources is no less important to the world than a knowledge of the quantity or the term remaining for the enjoyment of those resources

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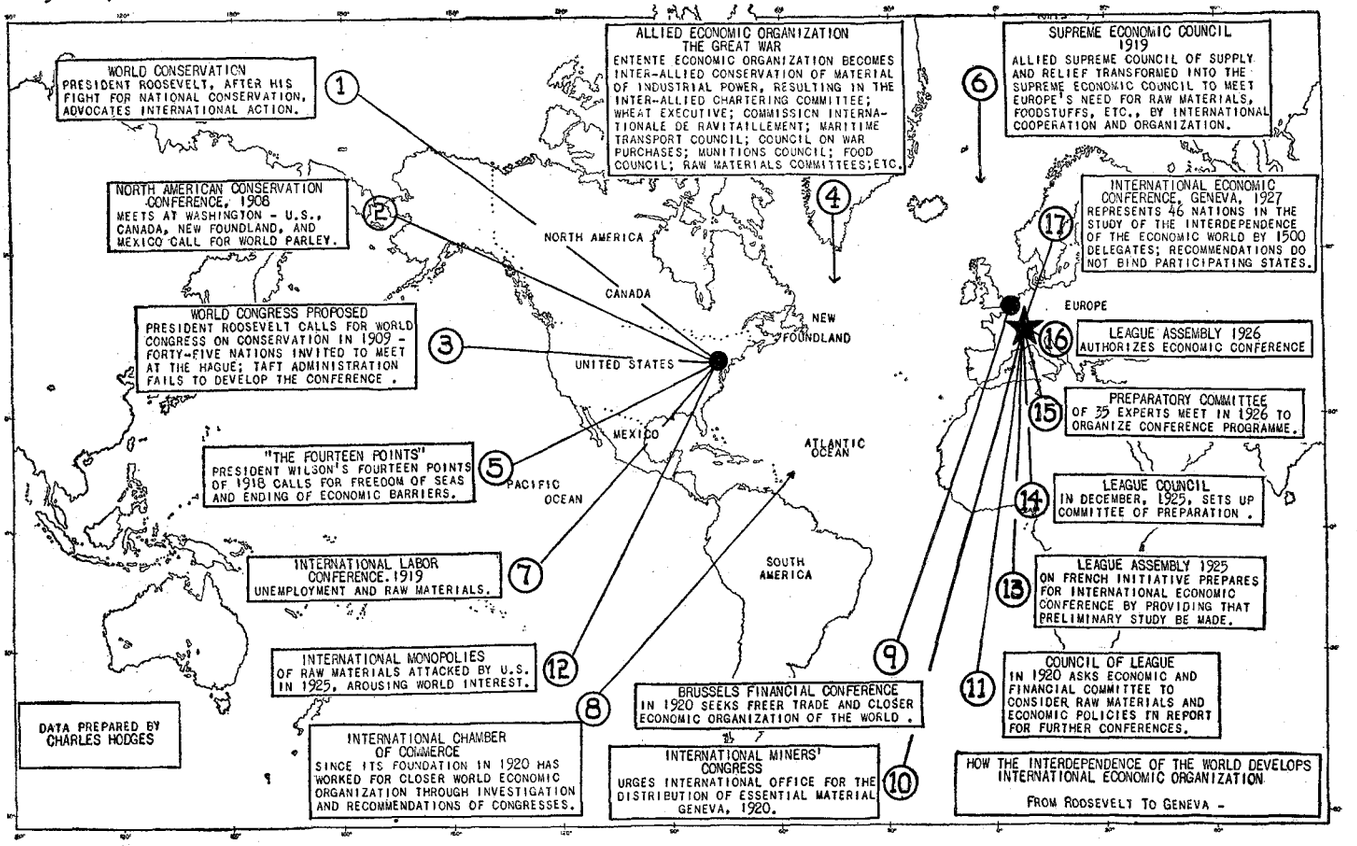
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FROM ROOSEVELT TO GENEVA -

The scenes of the major advances in the study of international economics

which when consumed are irreplaceable. As to all the great natural sources of national welfare, the peoples of to-day hold the earth in trust for the peoples to come after them. Reading the lessons of the past aright, it would be for such a conference to look beyond the present to the future.

It was the misfortune of the nations of the world that Roosevelt's mandate from the people was coming to an end. In the ensuing change of Administrations, the plan was lost to sight under more pressing home problems.

The Old Hunger with New Teeth

THE World War, however, precipitated the whole question. Once again statesmen began to think in terms of the conservation of resources. The development of the struggle on a world-wide scale brought a new orientation to the commercial policies of the nations. Governmental control was not only extended over the foodstuffs upon which people subsisted; it forced national supervision over the essential raw materials out of which a country's industry built both defensive and offensive power. First individual nations looked solely upon the problem in terms of their own national interest. The next step in the crisis, however, was to bring about the international manipulation of all the supplies that entered into the prosecution of the war. The bad harvests of 1916 drove the Allies toward a supernational organization which ascertained the resources of the individual nations, their needs, and the easiest ways of filling them. Such steps led naturally and directly into a much more extensive cooperation, which began with the "Wheat Executive." When the United States entered the conflict in 1917, the influence of America was thrown overwhelmingly behind plans for more effective unification of the economic forces of the Allies. As a consequence of the Paris Conference, held at the close of 1917, the complete organization of the machinery for the pooling of common resources was effected to meet the war emergency.

By the time that prospects of peace began to appear in 1918 President Wilson had embodied the problem of the distribution of the essential materials of national life in the conditions of settlement. In emphasizing equality of economic opportunity, his Fourteen Points very definitely opened up the issue. The third peace point called for "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of the equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and asserting this for its maintenance."

But the politics of the Peace of Versailles pushed into the background many proposals which sprang up at this time inspired by war experience. Nevertheless, after the formulation of the peace, economic forces speedily forced nations to consider again the whole problem. At once there appeared a fundamental alignment of states on this question—the countries which were producers of raw materials and foodstuffs sought in every way to preserve the advantage which the world-wide scarcity gave them, while those nations whose very existence depended upon the importation of such materials lined up to secure some sort of protection from the threat of industrial collapse from the lack of vital supplies to keep wheels turning. This post-war crisis suddenly passed in the early part of 1921. The economic situation reversed itself; the struggle to secure the materials for modern industrial life gave way to a battle over the distribution of an over-production of manufacturers. To protect themselves from the "dumping" of products by neighbors whose competition had the unhealthy strength coming from currency depreciation, nation after nation in Europe began to fortify its national markets with every device known to economic statesmanship.

These two tendencies have left their indelible impression on the economic world. The first turned the machinery of commercial policy to the control of raw materials, and the second focused the interest of nations upon the protection of markets. They combined to fortify an economic nationalism underlying any approach to the world prob-

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lems of security, arbitration, and disarmament.

The Economies of Peace

SINCE the World War a number of efforts have been made, both inside and outside the League of Nations, to reach an international understanding on these economic approaches to stable world relations. The League of Nations itself has considered a number of proposals for control of the distribution of raw materials. Geneva has initiated as many efforts to deal with the commercial policies centering on protection in the new struggle for markets—the International Financial Conference of Brussels back in the fall of 1921; discussion in Assembly after Assembly; and, finally, action in the sixth annual meeting of the League in 1925.

Here the French delegation to Geneva, through Louis Loucheur, asked the nations to set up the machinery for an International Economic Conference. The details were turned over to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council, meeting in December, 1925, constituted the Committee of Preparation, including thirty-five members chosen from the technical organization of the League of Nations itself; from the International Labor Office; and from the world at large in the persons of leaders in the fields of industry, trade, labor, and economics.

Reviving America's original plans for world conservation, these new international moves have at last realized the proposal of President Roosevelt, which had the acceptance of forty-five nations before the Great War.

The International Economic Conference, now in session at Geneva, marks the climax of careful stages of preparation. The Preparatory Committee, charged with clearing the ground for the new economic conference, held two sessions. That of the spring of 1926 reduced the problem to its essential phases and set sub-committees of experts to work on elaborate studies. The second session, in the early winter of the past year, resulted in the drawing up of an agenda which starts with the world economic position; proceeds into commercial problems such as liberty of trade, customs tariffs, and subsidies; opens up the industrial difficulties covering output, consumption, employment, etc.; and finally takes up the all-important question of world agriculture in all its wide range of difficulties.

The Conference includes American experts, for we are concerned with every probable development. Within the American boundaries are found more resources likely to figure in the discussions than those possessed by any other single nation. The United States is also one of the principal consumers of raw materials produced by other nations and now under relentless monopoly. All in all, the post-war world position of the United States in international trade, industry, and finance means that in the realization in a new form of President Roosevelt's proposal for a conservation conference we are coming close to the heart of our interests as a Great Power.

There is no idea, however, of making the conclusions of the new economic parley a cut-and-dried program to be forced upon the nations of the world. As the Council itself put it:

> The Conference is not to be composed of responsible delegates invested with full powers for the conclusion of conventions; it is intended rather to organize *a general consultation* in the course of which, as at the Financial Conference at Brussels, the various programmes and doctrines may be freely exposed without the freedom of discussion being restricted by any immediate necessity to transform the conclusions of the Conference into international engagements.

To this extent, it is far more conservative than Roosevelt's proposals of 1919, which called for a conference of governmental delegations empowered to act. In the Conference at Geneva the delegates are not Government officials, but economic experts.

A Businesslike Confabulation

HOWEVER, the members of the Conference are appointed by governments, although chosen for their technical qualifications, and not as spokesmen of official policy. All League members and states of economic importance outside the League have been brought together in this new meeting to sound out possibilities of world collaboration. Fifteen hundred delegates, representing forty-six nations including the United States, Russia, and Turkey, gathered on May 4 in the famous old Salle de Réformation in the city beside Lake Geneva. Russia, by virtue of her last-minute patching up of the dispute with Switzerland, which dates from 1923, over the assassination of the Bolshevik representative at the Lausanne Conference, just managed to form a delegation in time to reach Geneva for the opening of the sessions under the chairmanship of former Premier Theunis, of Belgium. Among the interesting groups apart from states represented at the Geneva Conference is that of the organized women of the world; four women, including a German parliamentarian, are upholding the economic interests of the feminine sex.

From the start it has been apparent that the United States would face the European attack on super-protection.

The opening sessions revealed two trends of great importance to the United States. Preliminary material prepared for the Conference showed that Europe is tending toward business stabilization through the cartel system. The monopolistic character of the trustification of business is distrusted by American business—a distrust shared by the Washington Government, now engaged in combat with the European fertilizer combine. The support of such world combines seems to find favor among the Continental delegates. The second undercurrent eddies about protection. While it is asserted that Europe looks with favor on the creation of a Continental customs union, there is the feeling among well-informed Americans that our own vast protected domestic market is looked upon as the promised land in certain European quarters.

Of course, there is nothing binding in the findings that are being reached at Geneva by the Economic Conference. The object of the gathering of the best brains of the business, academic, and governmental circles concerned with the business of the nations is to discuss the various angles of world economics of vital importance to every people everywhere under the sun, rather than to dictate what is to be done in irrevocable terms sealed in some hidebound international agreement. That is why only questions of procedure in such gatherings can be submitted to majority vote. The fact-finding decisions have to stand upon a different basis—resolutions, passed unanimously when possible and otherwise forming a record of the individual attitude of the participants without binding power.

No nation at the International Economic Conference is being bound in Geneva to do or not to do something that is strictly within the sphere of its national liberty of action. It is a conference of appraisal, not a parley for panaceas guaranteed to cure the ills of the post-war world. America, because of President Roosevelt's original interest in this non-political approach to world problems, should be particularly concerned with the success of the endeavor. Its sessions have little of the spectacular play of statesmen in the realms of high politics. But it marks the real effort of the nations of the earth to deal with the business problems of national existence in a businesslike way.

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Arbitration in Business

By Irving T. Bush

ALL progress always seems slow. As we look back upon it, we wonder why things it took a hundred years to accomplish were not done in a day. It is always a tug of war between radical progress and black-horse conservatism. This does not mean that the radical elements are right. Their leadership is often inspired in theory, but nearly always destructive in practice, for they give no thought to orderly progress. They step on the gas so hard that the poor overworked old "Lizzie" of civilization is shaken to pieces by revolution, and ends in the ditch by the roadside, to be passed by the snail-like progress of evolution inching its way along.

We probably should not be discouraged at the slow progress made in the establishment of the principles of arbitration so long as progress is made, but I frequently wonder why more rapid headway is not made in the adoptional boundaries. We have progressed, it is true, for it was not very long ago, measured by generations, when a citizen who disagreed with another citizen over the trifling matter of trade seized a club and hit the other citizen over the head. The only advantage in this method of administering justice was its speed. Blue-serge suits did not grow shiny waiting for the courts of justice to speak. Action was immediate, and at least one of the parties was satisfied with the result. For this kind of warfare between individuals we have substituted another. We do not crack our enemies over the head, but we engage hired mercenaries to stick knives into them in legal battle. Our modern court practice is the theory of arbitration gone wrong. The original plan of adjudication was to have twelve worthy men arbitrate differences between fellow-citizens of the same commonwealth. Associated with the arbitrators was a judge whose duty it was to guide them in a knowledge of the law of the land. Questions of fact were to be passed upon by the twelve arbitrators. Questions of law were to be decided by the judges or argued before a special court consisting of judges alone.

So long as society was simple in its organization, this process worked well, and its preservation is important to civilization because the principle upon which it is founded is sound. Trial by jury is the only method which has yet been found to settle with reasonable justice many differences which men find it impossible to settle between themselves. Appeal to higher courts, where those trained in legal procedure may decide legal questions, is a practice which must also be preserved in the interest of justice.

THERE remain, however, about eighty per cent of the legal cases which clog the legal calendars of our courts, which can and should be settled by some better and less complicated method than by legal battle in court. It is useless to say that these disputes should be settled between the disagreeing parties themselves, and should never be permitted to seek court settlement. That is of course true, but so long as human nature is what it is, differences of opinion on matters affecting our every-day life are certain to occur, and hostile action follows heated thought to a point where outside intervention in the interest of justice becomes necessary.

Such cases are numberless. Their consideration so interferes with the orderly process of our courts of law as to make it impossible that justice be secured without the expenditure of sums usually out of all proportion to the amount involved in the case, and with a delay which is destructive to the business of the litigants and retards the settlement of those cases which properly belong in our legal courts.

It is claimed that it takes three years for an ordinary case to travel the weary road to settlement through the courts of New York City. Many cases which are reversed on appeal continue in the courts for other years, and only a few days ago the courts recorded a decision upon a legal action where all of the original parties were dead.

I do not contend that our legal system is wrong. It is essential to the preservation of justice that every safeguard be thrown about court actions. To be very safe, you must go very slowly, with the consequent result that the precautions taken to render justice certain frequently defeat their own aims.

A large majority of the business disputes which cost so much in time and money can be settled quickly and simply by recourse to a practice of the theory which underlies trial by jury. It is the theory which is now represented by arbitration as urged by the American Arbitration Association. Its practice will not interfere with the legal profession—it will help it, and in the end make it even more profitable. It does not substitute an untried theory for established practice. It merely brings into action a more simple way of applying established practice. It saves money for the State and local governments through the elimination of costly court-houses and the machinery for expensive litigation. It brings before a small jury of intelligent peers of the litigants for quick settlement disputes which in many cases are technically above the heads of the average jury.

Why should not every business man encourage the arbitration of business disputes? Two men disagree over a business matter. Each thinks he is right. There is usually some right involved on both sides. Anger often blinds us to some elements of right in the case of the other fellow, and before we realize what we are doing we have both hired lawyers and are launched upon a long and tiresome legal battle which will annoy us and lessen our ability to carry on our own business, and cost us perhaps more than the whole thing is worth. After it is all over, both parties are bitter and a trade relationship which might have been profitably continued to the advantage of both is ended.

WHAT does arbitration say in a situation like this? It does not suggest that either party be deprived of any right. It says, in effect: You two men have disagreed over a business trade. It is essential to your success and to the good business of the country that such disputes be settled quickly, without leaving scars behind them. We propose that instead of leaving the decision in this matter to a jury of twelve men combed from all walks of life, and usually entirely unfamiliar with your particular business, the settlement of the dispute be referred to arbitrators selected, not by chance, but by the choice of those in disagreement, because of their fitness to settle this particular dispute. Let all of the facts be presented to these arbitrators, and accept as binding their decision.

In matters not involving complicated legal questions or documents, can any more simple means of arriving at justice be found? Justice does not always prevail even in the courts of law, as human nature is not infallible and will sometimes make mistakes. Arbitration gets at the common sense of a situation, and determines what is justice in a dispute,

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Wanted—Cartoons

THE OUTLOOK wishes to receive cartoons from its readers, clipped from their favorite newspaper. Each cartoon should have the sender's name and address together with the name and date of the newspaper from which it is taken pinned or pasted to its back. Cartoons should be mailed flat, not rolled. We pay one dollar ($1) for each cartoon which we find available for reproduction. Some readers in the past have lost payment to which they were entitled because they failed to give the information which we require. It is impossible for us to acknowledge or return cartoons which prove unavailable for publication.

The Editors of The Outlook
120 East 16th Street New York City

without excessive cost and without fostering ill will. There are some natures which can never be satisfied, but it is more often the result of arbitration that both sides see the justice of a decision, and continue a business relationship temporarily interrupted.

Some may say arbitration means compromise. This is not true. Arbitration is an adjudication of a dispute on the facts, and the award is based on justice and equity as certainly as is a decision by the courts. There is less likelihood of a miscarriage of justice through an unfair compromise when disputes are settled by experienced men in the particular trade involved than when cases are settled by an inexperienced jury who become so confused that they ultimately agree to give somebody something. An arbitration can be held anywhere privacy can be assured. Justice is helped, for the lawyers become more interested in making a convincing statement of facts to a small group of informed and intelligent men than in affecting the decision of the average jury by adroit pleading or inflaming their jealousies. Business is benefited by the elimination of costly litigation, one of our greatest economic wastes.

NEXT week The Outlook pays tribute to the gods of the Great Outdoors. Both by sea and by land Outlook readers will be carried away from the haunts of men.

There'll be an illuminating article by Herbert L. Stone, Editor-in-Chief of "Yachting," on the great change that has come over the world of boating during the past few years, a change which brings the delights of water travel within the reach of innumerable purses.

Arthur Guiterman, poet and tramper, will celebrate the advantages of an even older and cheaper method of travel. In his characteristic mixture of humor and philosophy, he tells of the joys awaiting those who have approached outdoors on the most ancient vehicle of all—the human foot.

Those who prefer four feet to two as a method of locomotion will find something of special interest to them in Struthers Burt's account of the dude ranches of the West. There is no one in the United States better fitted to discuss this phase of recreation than Mr. Burt. Dude-wrangling is a peculiarly American art. If you want to know what it is at its best, read this article from start to finish.

I SHOULD like to think that my interest in arbitration is due to idealistic motives, for I am not ashamed of being an idealist. I try to keep my feet on the ground to the extent of not wasting

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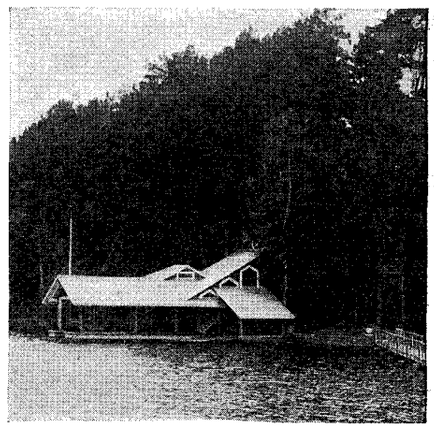

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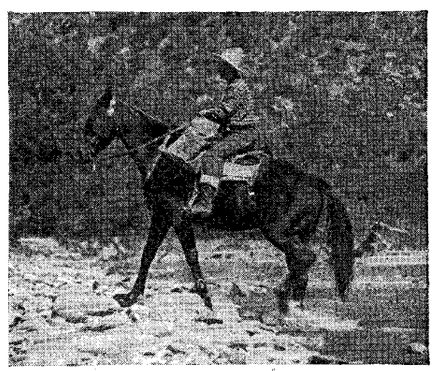

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EVA R. DIXON, Director

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effort in endeavoring to achieve ideals which are impractical and beyond accomplishment. Progress in the world is made by practical idealists; by men who are not afraid to let their imagination go and think great thoughts, but who have minds sufficiently organized to call their imagination back to earth, and to ask whether there is a way of translating into actual being the ideals of which they dream. I go occasionally upon a mental spree, and have the inevitable headache the next morning. In the end, I usually conclude that I will accomplish more for the world by doing my own little job as well as it can be done.

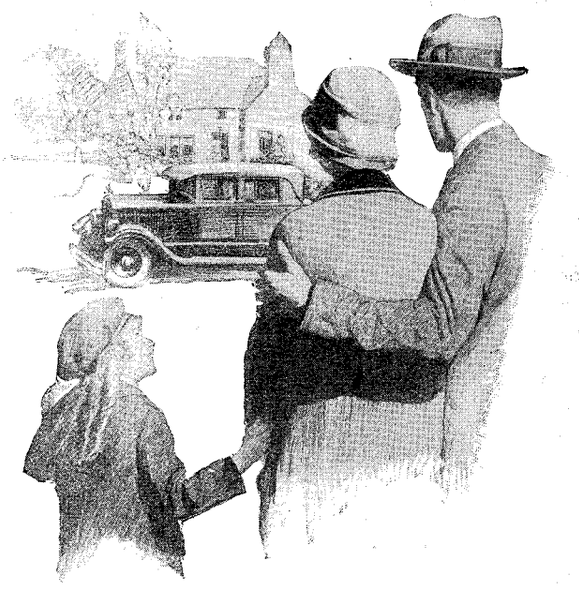
My job has had to do with the cutting out of some lost motion and the elimination of a little unnecessary waste in industrial methods. Whenever I see two motions being used where one is sufficient, I begin to worry, and my interest in arbitration may be largely due to the fact that one of the greatest burdens carried by industry is the waste of litigation. It is a burden which frequently brings ruin in its train. Many business enterprises have gone into bankruptcy because they have not been kept out of the courts.

THE idealism which permits the extension of the principle of arbitration in business disputes is a practical idealism. It is easy of accomplishment. If business men all over the United States will put into their agreements a clause providing that trade disputes are to be settled by arbitration, and will work through their civic associations for the enactment of similar laws in all of the States, to make properly organized arbitrations legally binding, a great step forward in both justice and business will be made.

Do not forget that the success of America is built upon the foundation of our finding out how to do complex things in a simple way. Our great wealth has come to us because we have been efficient and have saved a part of the results of that efficiency. We are studying every day how to eliminate unnecessary physical effort and to create machines which will do the work of many. A part of this program should be the cutting out of this great waste of time and money in the settlement of disputes.

Beyond all these practical reasons lies an idealism which says friendship is better than hatred; that war is evil, whether it be between nations or individuals; that disputes promote bitterness; and that the ideal to strive for in all relationships is a friendly adjustment to the end that happiness may become more general.

EVERY MAN wants to own his own home and have a car. This page tells how *you* can have them and other things you want most.



Which of these things do *you* want most?

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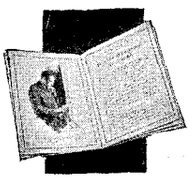
There is a way to secure every one of these things.

We have prepared a very remarkable booklet that tells how. The subjects which it covers are listed at the bottom of the page; the coupon will bring it to you without any obligation or cost.



Look at the list. These are the things you want, aren't they? The booklet tells how to get them. If you need further information, after reading it, a Phoenix Mutual Counselor will be glad to be of service to you. You will find him a very unusual man. He is competent to help and advise you, for he has had long years of practical experience or he has been through an intensive course of training in our service school in Hartford. His whole idea of life insurance is to put the emphasis on the *life*—on the things that make for more fun in living, for freedom from worry, for larger success.

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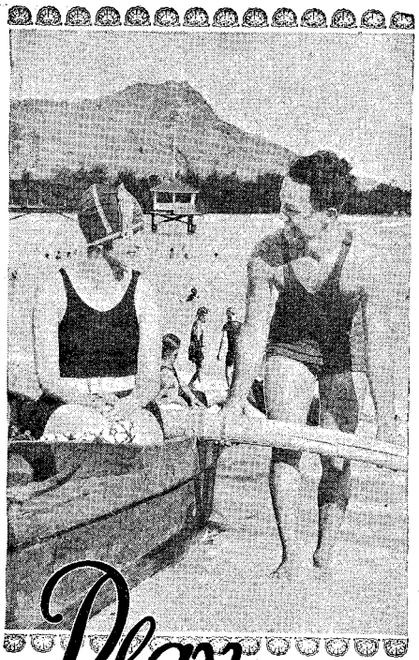

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Murmur of rippling waves in your ears as you wake. Cool breeze stirring palms outside your window. Golden dawn on clouds and flashing sea. A new day—in Hawaii—and *you* keen for adventure.

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Free for All

Man-Made Floods

The great floods now ravaging the Mississippi Valley are considered by many to be "an act of God." They are, on the contrary, most distinctly the work of man. For generations we have been doing our best to produce them. Had our sole object been to flood out our neighbors on the lower Mississippi, we could have done nothing that we have not done for years to bring about this catastrophe.

At the head-waters of the great river and its affluents we have drained every possible marsh. We have put in endless dams to keep the river from overflowing into lowlands that would hold back the flood waters. We have deepened the channel so as to more quickly deliver the flood southwards. We have turned the waters of Lake Michigan into the river instead of its natural outlet, the St. Lawrence. And, worst of all, we have swept off our forests and burned off the great sponge of forest floor that once covered a vast territory at the head-waters and held the snow-water for gentle delivery all through the summer.

So, of course, our spring run-off is hurled quickly to the river-bed, and yearly threatens our Southern neighbors. Through dry seasons they can just manage to keep the Father of Waters in his restricted channel, but in wet years it cannot be done. So millions of acres are ruined, lives by the hundreds are lost, and property damage amounts to colossal figures, the whole country being asked to share the loss with the sufferers.

This is no casual accident of this year only. It has happened before, and will occur many times again—probably next year if we have entered a cycle of wet years. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to patch it up for the present and then await the next flood, which is sure to come?

There is a big lesson for us north of the Canadian border. The Nelson River drains a territory comparable to the Mississippi. It flows from Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay at Fort York. Into Lake Winnipeg empties the Red River of the North, draining Manitoba and the northern end of Minnesota and North Dakota. Also into Lake Winnipeg flows the Saskatchewan, draining the vast area of Saskatchewan and also the province of Alberta, including the main range of the Rocky Mountains for four or five hundred miles. This great range of country is still as God made it; it has its forests; it is uncursed by drainage schemes, and the rise and fall of the great Nelson River shows a maximum of eight inches.

We cannot put back the sponge of our forest floor. Where it has gone it is gone forever. We can dam up some of the drained swamps where the deep peaty soil of the unused land burns in the fires that now devastate such regions.

There are very many places where small dams would hold back great areas of flood waters up where the Mississippi originates, and doubtless the same could be said for its many affluents. All this will not suffice, for we cannot undo the loss of our forest floor.

Can it be possible that our Government engineers are mistaken in their treatment of the great river? Navigation has been the end in view. Thereto the restriction of the river-bed, the closing of the spillways where the flood waters outspread, the straightening of the channel, all tending to enhance the destructive floods.

T. G. Winter.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Hawaii

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Side-Shows

THERE is no form of madness of which men accuse themselves so complacently as book madness. From the writers of two centuries ago down to Mr. A. Edward Newton men have been willing to go into print whimsically representing themselves as letting their families go hungry and unshod in order that they themselves might acquire books. Eugene Field, in many charming verses and essays, carried this thing to the *n*th degree. He created the semi-fictitious character of the bibliomaniac who would listen with hard heart to the wailings of his children rather than deny himself some book "unknown to Lowndes," or who could not be trusted to refrain from pushing his best friend overboard if he might thus inherit a "coveted first edition."

Men indulge in a slightly self-conscious smirk when they embark on this topic. They would have you believe them sober and sane, good citizens, kind husbands and fathers. But they like to add that they cannot be trusted with a book-auction catalogue or in a rival collector's library. In this field they retain the right to appear just a wee bit goofy.

Collectors of all kinds love themselves for their amiable eccentricities. There is a slightly hollow ring about their self-accusations of insanity. To thirst after Elzevirs and Aldines, to gloat over the possession of tall copies, large-paper copies, unopened or uncut copies, is a rather distinguished form of lunacy. It has passed into a convention, and popular novelists and playwrights have learned the value of allusions to this subject. Andrew Lang pointed out, fully three decades ago, that novelists held that to "collect Elzevirs" was a great sign of distinction. The hero of Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth" went in for "Americana"—a sufficiently large subject. Whether you belong among the swells and do such highly respectable acts as to collect first editions of Keats, or whether you descend to the low-browed ignominy of gathering into your possession all the books you can find printed on birch-bark, you may rest assured that some at least among your dinner guests will look upon you with a respect not unmixed with awe.

It is extremely hard to speak upon this subject without a trace of affectation. Two or three years ago, shortly after I had written a book in which I spoke irreverently of collectors of first editions, somebody sent me the advertisement of a book dealer who announced to the world that he wished to buy first editions of *my* books. It would probably be insincere if I were to deny that my vanity was tickled. Nevertheless it is probable that this misguided dealer was gambling on the faint chance of financial profit, and hoping to capitalize his knowledge that there are all kinds of cranks among book collectors. It was no overwhelming compliment expressed toward the books as monuments of literature.

With every effort to clear my mind from cant, I would like to indulge in the luxury of confession. After about thirty years of exposure to books rare and commonplace, precious or cheap, I am still rather surprised to find myself so nearly indifferent toward almost all the things for which book collectors seek. First editions excite me very little, although I have a fine and complete set of my own books in that state—some of them never having proceeded to a second edition. If a first edition is shown me by its lucky owner, and if I know that it would fetch one thousand dollars in the market, it is interesting to me just as a one-thousand-dollar bill is interesting, and not much more. It has been my luck to see at least one of the great private libraries of modern times and my own fault, or bad taste, that I neglected an opportunity to see another. At the incunables, the illuminated manuscripts, and at the rare printed books in Latin which had cost so many tens of thousands of dollars, and about which so many ladies and gentlemen write books and essays which are one long sigh of ecstasy, I looked "with the eyes of a fish and the spirit of a sheep." It is sometimes my duty or pleasure to take my friends to inspect a collection of modern book-bindings which reposes hardly a hundred feet from where I perform some daily work, and which cost its owner thousands upon thousands of dollars. Although most of them are admirable as objects of beauty, just as a collection of Japanese vases is admirable, I have to admit a feeling of weariness, and even a little irritation, when I see them.

This brings me around to my contention, which is that books as curiosities,

JAPAN

A SILKEN FAN *comes to life*

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books as rarities, books as examples of fine printing or binding, get a very large amount of attention, which distracts a little from the purpose of books as things to read. The side-shows are excellent side-shows, and their barkers—I beg pardon, their advocates—are making a good deal of noise, but they are the side-shows nevertheless, and not the main performance in the big tent. As a writer of books and of book reviews, and still more as a librarian of one kind or another for about twenty years past, I constantly find myself in the awkward position of standing tongue-tied when an enthusiast invites me to look at this book which some eminent printer of our land has presented in twelve-point Bombazine old style. I am expected to go into a frenzy of admiration about it. Unfortunately, it often seems to me not especially attractive in appearance, and by no means so legible as something less artistic. If, in default of any wise remarks about its typography, I venture upon an inquiry about its contents, my enthusiast looks at me as though I had started a conversation which was slightly obscene. Evidently I had expected him to read the book! E. P.

Fiction

THE ADMIRAL AND OTHERS. By Peggy Temple. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

We might as well say at once that this is a creditable performance for a girl of twelve and get that point over with. Otherwise it is of no account. What made "The Young Visiters" liked so well was that it had real humor, wherever it came from, conscious or unconscious. Peggy's father says he did nothing to the child's story but amend the punctuation.

MARCHING ON. By James Boyd. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

The descendants of old John Fraser of the Bonhomme Richard, of Cowpens, of that excellent novel of Revolutionary days, "Drums," by Mr. James Boyd, had fallen upon evil days in the Carolinas of the fifties. The little farm run by their own labor maintained them but scantily. The soil was not of the best; the rich river bottoms belonged to the great rice planters, and "it takes niggers to make rice." "Pa never was much of a hand to work niggers, I expect," says young James Fraser, "and, anyhow, niggers is so high now that a man can't hardly afford to get him some." "That's it," his mother answers with vehement resentment; "if a man's got no niggers he cain't get them, and if he has them he keeps a-getting more and branching out." The Frasers, unable to buy or to branch, have shrunk in fortune and social standing until for all the fine family tradition behind them they are little more than poor whites. Between young James and the lovely daughter of Colonel Prevost of the Beaumont plantation rises a barrier so formidable he only half dares attempt to overpass it. The Colonel is kindly, even sympathetic, and a model of courtesy when the awkward country youth, his fiddle under his arm, at last ventures a call to play for the girl he loves; but he does not see her and learns that caste is inexorably caste. Accepting the decree with equal pride, since he believes it hers also—which it is not—he leaves the farm and becomes a railroad mechanic, returning only to enlist when the war breaks out.

From that point on we have a novel of the Civil War from the unusual standpoint of a Southern participant who is no fire-eating patriot, no exponent of Southern chivalry, no debonair gallant, not even a member of the ruling class. Young Fraser is eager to defend his country as he knows and loves it from the attack of a horde of mythical creatures called Yankees, whom he does not know but whom he despises. He is little concerned with larger problems, moral or political, and for the most part unaware of them. Simple, sensible, and good-hearted, he is courageous, but he does not love fighting; a good soldier doing a hard and wearisome job with no more consolatory notion of glory than a possible commission at the end to give him standing with his sweetheart's family. On the march, on the battlefield, in heart-breaking captivity, on his return to his old home, just as the last fringe of warfare sweeps over Beaumont—always we are following the fortunes of a real person consorting with other real persons; interest in the people of the tale is never allowed to flag nor sacrificed to that of a mere historic panorama. Mr. Boyd does not forget that a novel is a novel. But in all its wider historic aspects of broad understanding, intelligent interpretation, and vividly illuminative detail the book is admirable; and so throughout is its tone and temper. Any American from anywhere ought to be able to read it with sympathy and satisfaction, and the more who do read it, the better.

THE ALLINGHAMS. By May Sinclair. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

The Allingham family of Miss Sinclair's new novel is composed of father, mother, Aunt Martha, and six children—Margaret, Wilfrid, Stephen, Mollie, Robin, and Angela, ranging in age when the story opens from fifteen to five. It does not close until the love stories of all are told and the career of each determined. Margaret, neurotic and hysterical from the first, becomes finally insane on the eve of marriage. Her case is purely pathological, and its depiction, however painfully well done, is open to question as a matter of artistic taste, for it is introduced for itself alone; it is no necessary dark thread interwoven essentially into a patterned fabric, as, for example, when Miss Sinclair employed in "A Cure of Souls" the case of Miss Lambert. There she showed a sane woman emotionally starved, caught unaware in one of life's little traps and warped to insanity; her tragedy, too, was made a touchstone for another's nature; one no more questioned its artistic rightness than one does that of the madness of Ophelia. This miserable little Margaret is different; if the Allinghams had one child less the rest of the book would scarcely be affected. But for that matter the novel is of curiously loose construction and the story of each child is more or less episodic. Despite some excellent scenes, and still more despite Aunt Martha, it is, comparing May Sinclair with May Sinclair, a disappointment.

Sociology

GERMAN AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS. By Kuno Francke. The Harvard University Press, Cambridge. $1.50.

This is a collection of four papers based on the author's observations during several visits to his native land since the war. What will most interest American readers is the paper on "German Character and the German-American." Professor Francke does not believe that the task of the German-Americans lies in the pursuit of group politics, and he disapproves of the efforts made to form a special German-American political party. His fellow-countrymen here ought rather, as independent citizens, to take prominent part in all matters concerning the political, intellectual, moral, social, and artistic elevation of the masses. While not ignoring "such lamentable phenomena of mass psychosis as contemporary anti-Semitism or ultra-nationalist party fanaticism," he believes that the most valuable qualities in the German character to consist in "independence of personality, in depth of conviction, in freedom from prejudice, in earnestness of intellectual effort, in breadth of view, in spiritual striving, in just appreciation of cultural values." The mission of the German-American is to make the best use of German culture for the benefit of his new fatherland and to contribute his share to the creating of "the ideal America of the future."

Philosophy

THE WORLD IN THE MAKING. By Count Hermann Keyserling. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.50.

"He may turn out to be the John the Baptist of a new Western Civilization," wrote one reviewer of "The Travel Diary of a Philosopher," and now Count Keyserling defines the culture of the new civilization and offers suggestions to those who hunger and thirst after it. His exposition reveals the same keen mind at work, but in these pages his readers are not treated to the fine thrills they experienced on every page of "The Travel Diary."

Traditional culture—as we suspected—is in its death throes, and the succeeding life form must express a broader instinct. Parochialism is yielding to universalism, and the precursors of the coming state must needs understand the currents already shaping. "Understanding"—that is everything. To achieve this understanding a mental rebirth is necessary, and, that we may not regard this as impossible, Keyserling prefaces his thesis with a spiritual autobiography. In this he shows by his own origins, early life, and growth what may be done by one who sets out to reach a definite mental goal.

Many questions which arose in the minds of readers of "The Travel Diary" are answered here. In that book we met the philosopher at a certain point and traveled forward, few allusions being made to what had gone before. Now we have the story of the years leading up to that point—years full of adventures of the soul, of experiment and increase. As an interpretative note to his former work this section is invaluable, but to those who must consider "how" as well as "why" we live the remainder is apt to be news from Nowhere. The apprenticeship of a midwife of the new world is a long and devastating affair.

History

JEFFERSON AND THE EMBARGO. By Louis Martin Sears. The Duke University Press, Durham, N. C. $4.

Dr. Sears seeks to modify some of the generally accepted conclusions regarding the Embargo (1807–09). Its economic effects on America were not so disastrous as they have been painted; the loss in shipping and ocean transportation was to some extent counterbalanced by a great increase in manufacturing. On the other hand, its economic injury to France and Great Britain was greater than has been acknowledged, and had it been continued might possibly have forced Napoleon to terms. The Embargo was thus, even though it failed, a well-justified measure and the only substitute at that time for war. On the part of Jefferson it was not a hasty opportunistic measure, but rather an action consistent with his entire philosophy of life. Jefferson was a philosophical pacifist; he believed that nations determined to fight and to deny the rights of

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neutrals could be coerced into peace and respect for international rights by restricting their trade. With a united America and the continuation of the Embargo for another year victory might have been attained. It is a thoughtful, well-documented book and deserves a wide circle of readers.

AN AIDE-DE-CAMP OF LEE. Papers of Col. Charles C. Marshall. Edited by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $4.

Colonel Marshall served as aide-de-camp to Robert E. Lee during his entire term as Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. His papers were written with the idea of forming a life of Lee. This purpose was never carried out, but a sufficient survey was made to give in clear, compact form and detail the chief events in his campaigns. These are written with a fairness and soldierly simplicity quite unusual in the recital of military events. No partisan emphasis or criticism mars the volume. We get for the first time a Confederate account of the surrender at Appomattox, in which General Grant looms larger than in the recital made by General Horace Porter from the Union standpoint. General Maurice has been content to do little editing, clarifying here and there a point and supplying missing links in the narrative. Lee's character stands out finer than ever, stripped of war paint and feathers.

Politics

BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA. By Anton Karlgren, Professor of Slav at the University of Copenhagen. Translated from the Swedish by Anna Barwell. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

Professor Karlgren deals with Russia up to the end of 1925. His observations on the spot were made in 1924. It is difficult, therefore, to find in the book any basis upon which to judge present conditions. They were bad enough, in all conscience, when he saw them, and supply plenty of material for those who believe mankind is incompetent in things governmental. "Culture," he found, stood high; life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were in a bad way. He predicts a "pogrom" against the Jewish dominators some day that will make all past performances seem small.

The Frontier

THE PRAIRIE AND THE MAKING OF MIDDLE AMERICA: Four Centuries of Description. By Dorothy Anne Dondore. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. $4.50.

THE FRONTIER IN AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Lucy Lockwood Hazard. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.75.

The appearance of these two books, following the publication, two years ago, of Professor Ralph Leslie Rusk's "The Literature of the Middle Western Frontier," attests the growing interest in the study of the early West and its influence on American life and literature as a whole. Professor Dondore deals with the literary production of the region between the Appalachians and the Mississippi. She shows that Emerson was wholly wrong when in 1844 he wrote that our writers had neglected our most distinctive and prolific literary theme, the Western Clearing. From the beginning of the explorations this section had been the subject of numerous and varied interpretations which reflected all stages of its life, and, though the æsthetic value of many of these writings was slight, all of them have significance for the social historian. Her erudition is amazing; her bibliographical notes cover the field exhaustively, and they reveal a knowledge of the contents of these writings as well as of their titles and dates. She tells us of the glowing descriptions given by the first adventurers into the region, many of whom depicted an earthly paradise; of the later imaginative treatments, wherein story-writers peopled the country with romantic beings such as never were on sea or land, and with the still later realistic treatments, when struggle with the hard conditions of the wilderness had brought about a more sober appraisal. It is a book of rare scholarship dealing with an absorbingly interesting theme and written in a style at once colorful and vivacious.

Dr. Hazard gives a wider meaning to the word "frontier." The frontiers of which she writes are intellectual and spiritual as well as regional. The time is ripe, she insists, for a reinterpretation and redefinition of American literature similar to that given to American history by Professor Frederick J. Turner more than thirty years ago. She traces in our literature the reflections of the adventurous spirit, first in regional, then in industrial, and finally in spiritual pioneering; and she finds that our literature as a whole is a fulfillment of the vision of Walt Whitman "as he looked down Democratic Vistas for the inspired literatus who should sing the song of these states." Where once we laid emphasis on polish and form and adherence to convention we now estimate the value of a piece of writing by "its fidelity to the American scene." In a chapter on "The Coming Age of Spiritual Pioneering" she deals with recent tendencies and their probable outcome. It is easy, she says, to poke fun at the young intellectuals who in the last few years have so violently censured most things American; easy also to make the mistake of taking them as seriously as they take themselves. But their investigations have value, even if their findings be invalid. They have helped to overturn some of the tyrannies of custom, and may have set in motion forces that will help to overturn others. A thoughtful work, planned and executed from an original point of view, rich in suggestion and amply repaying a careful study.

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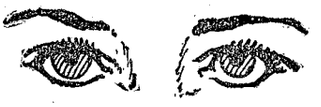

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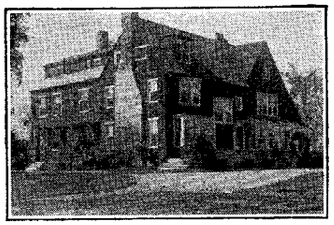

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Adirondacks Auger Lake

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For Gentiles. New, attractive, furnished, housekeeping bungalows, located on large tract of land for exclusive use of our guests. Boating, bathing, fishing, Season $150 to $300, including garage, ice, firewood, and rowboat. MACE & NICOLLS, KEESEVILLE, N. Y.

OPEN FIREPLACE in Adirondack furnished cottage
Electric lighes, 5 rooms, bath, running water. A quiet place to rest yet central for touring. Golf course near. Swimming. Send for folder. $250 for season. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

FOR RENT—In Keene Valley
in the heart of the Adirondacks, camp of 11 rooms and bath, one mile from village, fine views; accommodations for one car. For further information apply to
MRS. CHAS. E. BENNETT, Tryon, N. C.

TO RENT Two New Furnished BUNGALOWS
for rent on **AUGER LAKE** by week, month, or season. Apply to
W. W. BENEDICT, Keeseville, N. Y.

FOR SALE Commodious Furnished Camp
On largest and one of most picturesque of Adirondack lakes. Thickly wooded; 900 feet lake front. $9,000. Address 7,985, Outlook.

For Sale—Bungalow Five rooms, bath.
Beauty spot of Adirondacks. Lake front. Will rent furnished for season. Information. FREDERICK EDWARDS, Speculator, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS at Keene Valley, N. Y.
Cottages for Rent or Sale
W. H. OTIS, Real Estate, Agent.

FOR RENT New 6-room Adirondack cottage on small lake. Rates moderate. **R. J. WAITE,** Hightstown, New Jersey.

FOR SALE

Bargain, modern home in clean college village; elevation 1,800 ft. Beautiful view, State road, nearly new, finely built, brick and shingle, tile roof, plate glass, all improvements, natural gas. College and State Schools of Agriculture and Ceramic Engineering all ½ mile. F. L. GREENE, Owner, Alfred, N. Y.

New York

BREWSTER, on State Road. For rent or sale, 10-room furnished house. 5 bedrooms, plumbing, vegetable garden, plums, grapes, apples (ice, milk, eggs, available). Large lake, with boats; garage, barn. **Rent** for season, $600. **Above for sale** with 200-acre estate, for club, camp, or suburban development. 967, Outlook.

ONTEORA CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
For Rent, Season, $1,200—For Sale, Unfurnished
Estate, 85 acres, modern house, 6 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping-porch, children's playhouse, stable or garage, with man's room. Exceptional view, woodland and brook. Select community, mile from Onteora Club. Elevation 2,000 ft. Further details
Mrs. Henry B. Washburn, 3 Mason St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.
Bargain Sale to Close an Estate
NINE-ROOM SUMMER HOME

In first-class condition, furnished, hardwood floors, fireplace, natural gas, good sanitary conditions, large verandas overlooking Chautauqua Lake, situated on the original Chautauqua Institution grounds. Bottom price $7,000. FRED T. BAKER, Realty Agent, P. O. Box 513, Chautauqua, N. Y.

For Sale at the 1,000 Islands
Beautiful summer homes. Several beautiful places to rent for season. Many unimproved islands in Canadian islands.
JOHN O'LEARY, Clayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE Fort Montgomery, N. Y.
7-room house, furnished, in the woods, with view of Hudson, mile from Bear Mountain Bridge. Garage. 600 square feet screened porch. Address M. F. NELSON, 171 Main St., Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Attractive summer cottage, Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y. 4 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath; electricity, large porch, wonderful view; first-class condition. For sale, furnished, $4,500; for rent, furnished, $450 per season. Apply J. B. CARSON, M.D., 1802 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE

Fine 14-room house with 2 baths, stationary tubs in laundry, electric lights, etc. All in perfect repair. Lot 200 x 200, on corner, garden, shrubbery. Located in beautiful university village of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. On line of N. Y., O. & W. R.R., 41 miles to Syracuse, N. Y., and 29 miles to Utica, N. Y. All State roads. 4 busses daily each way to Syracuse and 3 each way to Utica. Good boating and fishing near by, also golf course near village limits. Price $16,000 and immediate possession. Advise P. O. Box 146, Hamilton, N. Y.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE
Village places.
Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

PICTURESQUE CAMP FOR SALE
On Lake George, N. Y.
Sixty-five acres; fourteen buildings—cabins, cottages, central dining-hall; accommodating three hundred; U. S. post office, four mails daily; telephone; steamboat and railroad connections, private dock; safe bathing; beautiful glen; excellent water. Illustrated booklet. 6,813, Outlook.

Lake George Camp for Rent, Furnished
East side, opposite Roger Rock. 4 rooms, screened porch, spring water, flush toilet, garage, rowboat, ice, wood, fishing, safe bathing. Only 2 camps on well-wooded lot of 3¼ acres. About 4½ miles to golf course. Season $300. CHAS. C. HOLDEN, Box 698, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Glenburnie-on-Lake George. Most attractive cottage **for sale.** Also 2 furnished cottages for rent. Only best Gentile families. References exchanged. William E. Walton, Glenburnie-on-Lake George, N. Y.

LAKE PLACID FOR SALE
most beautifully situated camp on lake, commanding all views; 475 feet shore. Main cottage, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths. Servants' cottage, 5 bedrooms, bath, laundry; 5 house tents. Boathouse with living-room. Fully furnished. Wharf, tennis court. Boats and canoes. Price $35,000.
S. Hudson Chapman, 1128 Spruce St., Philadelphia

FOR RENT On Lake Muskoday
Bungalows and log cabins (completely furnished, fireplaces, running water) in delightful bungalow colony. All facilities for golf, tennis, riding, etc. Innumerable trout streams. Unusual opportunity. **R. D. Graham, Roscoe, N. Y.**

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The Outlook Classified Department

Special Real Estate Announcements

New York

Long Island Summer Homes and Cottages for sale or rent on and near the ocean and bay. Inquire D. A. Allen, Quogue, L. I. Phone 234. Rentals $400 and up.

For Sale or Rent **Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y.** **BEAUTIFUL HOME.** Particulars, phone Main 2467, or write 7,991, Outlook.

ESTATE OF 48 ACRES
3 miles north of Newburgh, land extending to river. 18-mile river view. Large house and barn. Location exceptional for hotel, sanitarium, hospital, or private residence.
W. W. MURTFELDT W. A. MURTFELDT
R.F.D. 2, Newburgh, N.Y. 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE
NEAR SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK
Beautiful home in village of Ames. 10 rooms; front veranda 9x50 feet; screened-in back veranda 10x12 feet; barn and garage 38x60 feet; buildings lighted with electricity; three acres; hot air; large shade trees; fine well water. Close proximity to churches and school; three miles of macadam road brings you to famous Sharon Springs. Ideal home for one who loves charm and restfulness, or wishes to avail themselves of the medicinal waters and baths of Sharon Springs. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Price $7,500.
A. V. KLOCK, M.D., Ames, New York.

For Sale, Beautiful Estate on Staten Island
within 40 minutes of Wall St., New York. 14 large rooms, 5 baths, high ceilings, finest trim. Wonderful view of New York Harbor and surrounding country. Close proximity to financial district makes this estate an ideal investment for any one seeking the advantages of country life and city conveniences. Land is 7½ acres in extent, which offers development possibilities for competent builder. Price, with furnishings, $100,000. Substantial reduction for all cash. DAULER, 48 W. 48th St., New York.

May 18—Last of Four Special Real Estate Numbers

Every issue of The Outlook is available for this class of advertising.

Write for further information

EVA R. DIXON

THE OUTLOOK
120 East 16th Street
New York City

Rhode Island

Where Motoring Is Still a Pleasure

SUMMER COTTAGES
To Rent and For Sale on
Rhode Island's
Cool Ocean Shore at

Watch Hill
famous resort of many socially distinguished families. Rentals $750 to $6,000.

Weekapaug
Quiet and restful, favored by families with children. Rentals $500 to $3,500.

Pleasant View
Smaller houses at moderate rentals from $350 to $2,000.

Ample Hotel Accommodations

Unsurpassed safe surf bathing, golf, tennis, sailing, yacht anchorage, purest drinking water.

Most accessible of ocean shore resorts in New England, yet seemingly far away in an uncrowded land of restful quietude.

Folder with bird's-eye view of this famous region, particulars cottages, hotels and desirable cottage sites, sent on request.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Westerly, R. I.

WATCH HILL, R. I.
AND NEAR-BY BEACHES
accessible ocean frontage
4 hours from New York, 2 from Boston. Metal-surfaced roads to all New England.
COTTAGES for SUMMER
Catalogs giving particulars and prices of houses available, maps, etc., sent on request.
FRANK W. COY
Specialist in Seashore Properties
6 High St., Westerly, R. I.

Vermont

HINESBURG, VT. For sale, house. 10 rooms, bathroom, fireplace, furnace; good condition; fine mountain view; 12 miles from Burlington, near small lake. 7,411, Outlook.

FOR SALE Jericho, Vt. 8-room cottage fireplace, modern conveniences, woods, trout stream, mountain air, 13 miles east of Burlington. A. LEWIS WHITING, Burlington, Vt.

LEASE OR SALE One of the most beautiful and conveniently situated islands in Lake Champlain, for sale or lease as summer camp. 8 acres, 3 cottages. Exceptional opportunity at very low price. Particulars on request. Dr. WHITESIDE, 130 Clinton St., Bklyn, N. Y.

Summer Cottages
For rent and for sale. Anything in real estate. W. B. Edgerton, Manchester, Vt.

PEACHAM, VT. FOR SALE. Mountain View House. 20 rooms, electric lights, village water piped to cement basement. Porches, lawn, trees. Beautiful location. View Presidential Range in White Mts. 4 lakes within 3 miles. Altitude 1,800 ft.
E. A. CHOATE, Peacham, Vt.

Woodstock, Vermont I have for sale: One of the most attractively located places in the village. A large farm with lovely old house a few miles out. Several small farms with great summer home possibilities. ROBERT HOLLISTER ROYCE, White Cupboard Inn, Woodstock, Vt.

Delightful Lake mountains. 5-room cottage Piped spring water, garage, screened porch, fishing. $300 for long season. 7,943, Outlook.

Virginia

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to buy country home in charming section of Virginia at bargain price. 285 acres. For particulars write Frank Puryear, R. 1, Orange, Va.

Property Wanted

COTTAGE OR "CAMP" WANTED IN ADIRONDACKS
preferably of 4 or 5 rooms, in isolated location in woods on lake and within mile or two (by canoe) of good eating place. Can pay about $200 for season. 8,131, Outlook.

Board

Finding it Necessary to Increase My Income, am desirous of securing permanent boarder, preferably elderly gentleman who would appreciate **real home,** with modern improvements, in country town, 170 miles from New York City. Would require references as to good character and give same. 8,135, Outlook.

ADIRONDACKS—two gentlewomen receive eight paying guests. Lovely scenery, restful surroundings. Home cooking. Short drive from Placid. No children. Miss BUTTERFIELD, Miss GOSLING, Paget, Bermuda.

Wanted—Summer boarders in quiet country home; large airy rooms, bath, shady lawn, piazza; eggs, cream, chickens, fresh vegetables, fruit. Golf and tennis. Terms reasonable. Nourse Farm, Westborough, Mass.

Wanted—Two or three paying guests who would enjoy privileges of quiet, beautiful old home. Every convenience; acres of lawn and shade trees; one hour from Baltimore. Social references exchanged. 8,147, Outlook.

PAYING GUESTS TAKEN
PRIVATE HOME in mountains. Phone Main 2467 or write 7,993, Outlook.

Board—Rooms

For Rent Desirable furnished suites with bath, large, cool rooms with running water. Delightfully located; beautiful grounds; moderate rental; attractive table; garage. References required. Monday Afternoon Club, 1000 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Apartment

FOR RENT Furnished apartment, five or six rooms (all outside), bath, extra lavatory. Walking distance to Columbia or accessible to cars. Grand piano, radio, etc. Rent $100 monthly and up, depending on equipment desired. JOHN R. VORIS, 41 Convent Ave. Morningside 8500.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SUMMER school partner wanted for girls' school. Reliable man or woman with good following. I have delightful location with buildings equipped for 150. Write 7,762, Outlook.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 S. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

INSTITUTIONAL executives, social workers, secretaries, dietitians, cafeteria managers, governesses, companions, mothers' helpers, housekeepers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

TEACHERS, graduates, experienced, register now for September vacancies. Associated Teachers Agency, 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

SELECTED teachers recommended with unquestioned references. Davis Teachers Agency, Providence, R. I.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, permanent, interesting work, quick advancement. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite AF-5842, Washington, D. C.

HOUSEMOTHER boys' school. Prefer widow with son school age. 7,789, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE man (junior) desires work, summer, secretarial or otherwise; newspaper, magazine preferred. 7,797, Outlook.

CORNELL graduate scholar, late high school principal, desires summer position as tutor or companion. Would like to travel. Excellent references. Write Box 303, Jefferson, Ohio.

GENTLEWOMAN, educated, experienced, social background, desires position as hostess, chaperon, or home-maker. Would travel. References exchanged. 7,781, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN wishes position. Young, adaptable, college and art school education. Mother boy of nine years. 7,788, Outlook.

GOVERNESS. Can teach French, piano, and needlework. Free to travel; will work in any city. Highest reference. 7,793, Outlook.

HARVARD law student, Dartmouth graduate, wants summer position, preferably outdoors; chauffeur, care for boats, grounds, etc., general utility man, travel, tutor; not afraid of hard work. 7,746, Outlook.

LADY wishes to assist in tea room. Has had experience catering in woman's college. Available June 25. 7,796, Outlook.

LADY would like to keep house for gentleman; simple cooking. References asked and given. 7,780, Outlook.

MALE nurse wishes position with invalid or convalescing gentleman. Will travel. Academy 6479. 7,795, Outlook.

MIDDLE-aged woman would like place at seashore, mountains, or lake with small family of adults for plain cooking and general housework. Willing to take responsibility. 7,790, Outlook.

POSITION as cook or working housekeeper. Capable of taking entire charge. 7,792, Outlook.

SECRETARY - companion, experienced stenographer, with knowledge of Spanish. References. Would travel. 7,787, Outlook.

SECRETARY, expert, to gentleman in America or Europe. Bookkeeper-stenographer, thoroughly qualified to handle varied correspondence and matters where diplomacy, integrity, and executive ability are requisite. Young woman, excellent references. 7,785, Outlook.

SOUTHERN woman, with experience, desires position of housemother in young women's boarding school for next school year. 7,754, Outlook.

TRAINED kindergartner wishes to travel as companion, governess, or social secretary. Available immediately. References exchanged. 7,799, Outlook.

TUTORING, college preparatory. Frenchwoman (Protestant), teacher in N. Y. City private school, wishes summer position in family. 7,783, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY girl graduate with experience desires to tutor, chaperon, or be companion for the summer. References exchanged. 7,778, Outlook.

VIRGINIAN will travel with party as teacher or companion for trip. Experience. 1102 Roanoke St., Roanoke, Va.

YOUNG lady, Catholic, university graduate, experienced foreign language teacher, wants position as secretary, companion, or tutor. Willing to travel abroad. References. 7,751, Outlook.

YOUNG lady desires position. High school graduate, two years' college training, graduate of commercial school, five years' experience in business in responsible position, daughter of Congregational minister, available at once. N. L., 234 King St., Stratford, Conn.

YOUNG lady, speaks three languages, would take group bicycling through Europe, or travel as a companion. 7,777, Outlook.

YOUNG woman wishes position as housekeeper in the country. 7,784, Outlook.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle-aged, musician, teacher in prominent school, desires home in refined family for summer in partial exchange for lessons in singing and piano. Methods: singing—Frederick Bristol; piano—Mason and Parsons. 7,848, Outlook.

WANTED—Boy Scout to sell eggs direct from farm; also boarding house and private customers. Live broilers. E. Dayton Rose, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOOK STORE. Wanted to purchase a book store in or near New York. Give full particulars. 7,791, Outlook.

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The Outlook Classified Department

Hotels and Resorts

Austria

COUNTESS MARTHA LAMBERG, Schloss Kaps, Kitzbühel, Austria, receives guests in old castle in the Tyrolese Mountains. Modern comfort. Particulars, 7,425, Outlook, or direct.

England

Florence Hotel

Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park W 2

Old Established High Class Family Hotel famed for comfort and excellent cuisine

Situated most beautiful part of Fashionable West End, almost facing Hyde Park. Few minutes all Theatres. Rooms with full board $3-$3.50 daily; $20-$22 weekly. Room with English Breakfast $2-$2.50 daily. No charge baths, boot cleaning, attendance.

Make early reservations direct or through Outlook Travel Bureau

Cables: Florenotel, London

Switzerland

Hotel Pension Nuss, Vevey, Switzerland. Ideal all-year home on Lake Geneva. Running water in all rooms, private baths, best cooking. Moderate terms. L. NUSS, Prop.

Colorado

PAINTED POST RANCH

In the Colorado Rockies

Set in scenic valley of the North Poudre River. Excellent fishing, hunting; horse of your own; pack trips to Estes Park; the best of food. Details, Outlook Travel Bureau or L. W. GLEASON, Lordsburg, New Mexico.

Connecticut

OVERLOOK FARM Cannondale, Conn.

Fifty miles from N. Y. Superb view; artesian well, excellent food. Delightful rest place.

THE HILLHURST

Norfolk, Connecticut

Situated in the Litchfield Hills, 1,400 ft. above sea-level. Norfolk golf links among the best. Cottage near hotel for rent.

Apply for booklet and rates to

A. E. McLEAN, Proprietor

District of Columbia

HOTEL POTOMAC Washington, D. C.

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF CAPITOL

Quiet location. Moderate rates.

Maine

ON MAINE COAST

NEWAGEN INN

"Where sea, cliffs, and Spruce forests meet"

Open June 15th to Oct. 1st

UNRIVALED advantages for short vacation or entire summer. Chosen guests. 200-acre estate on seaward tip of 5-mile cape. Inn and cottages, private baths, or hot and cold water in every room. Only hot and cold sea water baths on coast. Finest cuisine. Artesian well water. Tempered sea water swimming pool. Fishing, golf, tennis, boating, motoring. State roads. No hay fever. Write for illustrated booklet.

Address until June 15th:

JOSHUA L. BROOKS

136 Wilbraham Ave., Springfield, Mass.

ALAMOOSOOK Adult Camp on Lake in Maine Woods. Booklet. Miss E. M. BUCK, 159 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

"Le Chalet" Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Do you wish to perfect your French during 6 weeks while you are enjoying the privileges of educated French family, beautiful scenery, invigorating air? Address Professor Ruérat, 201 North Oxford St., Hartford, Conn.

The Beeches, Paris Hill, Maine

Quiet summer home for delicate, nervous or tired persons needing rest. White Mountain view. Pine groves and gardens. Booklet.

TO RENT

FURNISHED COTTAGES

by week or season—log cabins by the sea—on Canadian border between Calais and Eastport. Dining-room service if desired. Price $14 to $20 per week for cottage. Sea and lake fishing, horseback riding. Rooms at modern farmhouse. Booklet. E. C. BROWN, Prop., Brooks Bluff Cottages, Robbinston, Maine.

Maine

ROCK GARDENS AND COTTAGES

On the ocean—in the pines. American Plan. Homelike. Modern plumbing. Our own vegetable garden. Golf, tennis. R.R. station, Bath, Maine. Address **Rock Gardens, Sebasco Estates, Sebasco, Maine.** Folder. Rates $25 to $35 as to location.

MAINE Why not spend your vacation in the country on the open ocean? Rates $16, $18, $20. Louise Spilman, THE BREAKERS, Vinalhaven, Me.

Massachusetts

CAMP MORSE *Berkshires* FOR ADULTS

On Goose Lake, Lee, Mass.

Cabins, good beds, home cooked food, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, walks. MAY MORSE, 203 West 103d St., N. Y. City.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

The Leslie

A quiet, cozy little house by the sea. Opens June 25th. Private baths. Booklet. 23d season.

Dr. Reeves' Nervine A private licensed institution for the care and treatment of nervous and mild mental disorders, convalescents and elderly people; homelike atmosphere, personal care, auto drives, reasonable rates. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

New Jersey

The ENGLESIDE

Beach Haven, N. J.

The Island Resort

The only resort on the Jersey coast that COMBINES perfect bathing, always good fishing, with a modern hotel and gives sure relief from Hay Fever beside. Booklet. Five tennis courts. Opens June 18th.

R. F. ENGLE, Mgr.

New York City

HOTEL BRISTOL

129-135 W. 48th St., N.Y.

ROOMS WITH BATH
Single — $3--$4--$5
Double — $5--$6--$7

Evening Dinner and Sunday noon . $1.00
Luncheon . . .50

Special Blue Plate Service in Grill Room

For comfort, for convenience to all parts of the metropolis, for its famous dining service come to Hotel Bristol. You'll feel "at home."

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City

Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up. SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

New York

ADIRONDACKS

THE CRATER CLUB

Essex-on-Lake Champlain, offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation with rooms or individual camps. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives to points of interest in the Adirondacks, good tennis courts, and opportunities for golf. References required. For information relative to board and lodging address Miss MARGARET FULLER, Club Mgr., 2273 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

For particulars regarding **cottage rentals** write JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 B'way, New York.

Interbrook Lodge AND COTTAGES

KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.

Located on hill in spruces and pines, 500 ft. above village on trail to Mt. Marcy. Best moderate-priced hotel in mountains. 400-acre farm in connection. Certified Jersey herd. 1,500 ft. elevation. $18 per week and up. Illustrated booklet on application. B. Tryon & Son.

Keene Valley Inn and Cottages

KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.

Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables. own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

Blue Mountain House

One of finest situations in Adirondacks. Altitude 2,055 ft., overlooking beautiful lakes. Outdoor sports. All conveniences. Excellent table. M. TYLER MERWIN, Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y.

New York

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages

IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links: mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. For further information address K. Belknap, Mgr., Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N.Y.

"The Mohawk"

AND COTTAGES

An Adirondack hotel offering modern accommodations for 125. Wide range of amusements — bathing, boating, dancing, all water and mountain sports, 2 tennis courts, orchestra, excellent table, best service, saddle horses. Running water in each room, many with private baths.

C. O. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

"Roads End" On Lake Sacandaga

"Where the Trails Begin" Adirondacks

A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the campfire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

TROUT VALLEY FARM

BEAVERKILL, NEW YORK

Homelike. Capacity, fifty. Nine-hole golf course, trout fishing in famous Beaverkill. Beautiful mountain lake. Fresh vegetables, fine dairy. Annex cottages. Reasonable rates. Reference requested. Christian management. Write for information.

Frederic W. Banks, Proprietor

Hotel LENOX, North St., west of Delaware Ave., **Buffalo, N.Y.** Superior accommodations; famous for good food. Write direct or Outlook's Bureau for rates, details, bookings.

Vermont

Chester, Vt. **THE MAPLES** Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. **The Misses Sargeant.**

The Tavern, Grafton, Vt.

Quaint inn, in a village of old-time charm, high among the foothills. Excellent table. Select patronage. June to Oct. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dutton, Hosts.

MT. VIEW FARM DANBY, VT.

A few vacancies for those looking for restful vacation in the Green Mountains. Modern conveniences. Booklet. N. P. DILLINGHAM.

Wisconsin

COME TO

EAGLE KNOB LODGE

On Beautiful LAKE OWEN

A camp run to meet the taste of discriminating out-of-door folks. A strictly moral, high-grade vacation paradise for the entire family. Best bass and Great Northern pike fishing in Wisconsin's forest country.

Send for booklet. Reservation required.

WALTER H. REED, Cable, Wis.

Wyoming

WIND RIVER RANCH Dubois, Wyoming

Healthful, invigorating climate. 80 miles from Yellowstone. A hunter's paradise—bear, elk, small game; trout streams. Saddle horses for each guest. Mountain trips. Roughing it or luxury, as you prefer. Excellent food. For booklet write

W R

97 N. Arlington Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

FRED J. RICHARD RANCH Cody, Wyoming

Horseback tours through Yellowstone. Trout fishing, perfect hunting country. Excellent food. For rates, booklets, write direct, or Outlook Travel Bureau.

A GREAT VACATION

Trapper Lodge, Sixteen-Bar-One Ranch

Shell, Big Horn Co., Wyoming

In Big Horn Mountain cow country. Horseback riding, lake and stream fishing. Our garden and dairy herd supply our table. A complete mountain-top camp maintained. For reservations write GAY WYMAN, Mgr.

Tours and Travel

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Western comfort and convenience on American type railway and in luxurious hotels.

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Cabin Class Steamers

$775 AND UP

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To Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Around the World. Comfortable travel, moderate prices, abundant sightseeing, fine leadership.

Where do you want to go?
What type of tour do you wish?

TEMPLE TOURS

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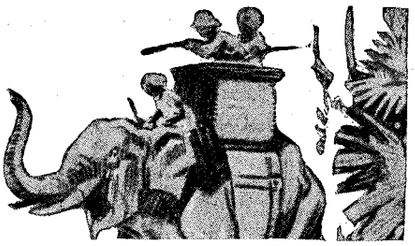

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By the Way

THE following figures may come in handy in answering "Ask Me Another" questionnaires:

The total population of the globe, according to latest compilations, is approximately 1,817,302,000 souls.

These are divided according to religious faith in the following categories:

Mohammedans	227,549,000
Hindus	215,512,000
Confucianists and Taoists	310,715,000
Buddhists	140,047,000
Shintoists	20,150,000
Animists	161,272,000
Jews	15,557,000
Miscellaneous	100,000,000

There are 639,000,000 Christians, including all branches of the faith throughout Christendom, of which the main divisions are:

Roman Catholics	301,645,808
Eastern Orthodox Churches	125,575,688
Protestants	181,259,655

"Why do you call your house a bungalow?"

"Well, the job was a bungle, and I still owe for it."

The "New Yorker" reports a new rival of the Book of the Month Club. "Every day now," it claims, "persons appear at book-shops with newspaper clippings containing the names of the volumes Boston has put upon her black list and order the list *in toto*. The bookmen have christened the new organization the Boston Banned Book Club."

"A one-track mind is a terrible thing," says Abe Martin, "but I'd rather have a one-track mind than a mind like the freight yards at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania."

The most ingenious way of working one's way through college, we believe, is demonstrated by a senior in a West coast university. He entered as a freshman accompanied by a cow. He started a milk route at once, and now owns three cows and does a flourishing business.

From the "Pennsylvania Farmer:"

A keen-eyed mountaineer led his overgrown son into a country schoolhouse. "This here boy's arter learnin'," he announced. "What's yer bill o' fare?"

"We teach arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry"—

"No triggernometry," interrupted the old man; "he's already the best shot in the mountings."

"Please do not sound horns when passing this farm."

Passing motorists, thinking some one must be very ill, respected this request for some time before one of them asked the owner of the farm, John Hilkins, about it.

"Well, it's like this," Hilkins explained; "those new-fangled cow horns of yours make my cows so jealous I can't do anything with them."

Autoist: "How far is it to Blankville?"

Boy: "As you're headed, it is 24,996 miles; but, if you turn around, it's only four miles."

"Do you girls really like conceited men better than the other kind?"

"What other kind?"

Golfer: "Can you let me have a caddie who doesn't giggle all the time?"

Caddie master: "Well—there's old Mac over there who hasn't smiled for forty years—but, of course, I can't guarantee him!"

We have just uncovered a new baseball scandal. A player tells us that one major league team uses "hot" and "cold" balls. Before each game, it is said, a dozen balls are warmed up and another dozen chilled. When the home team is at bat the hot balls are thrown in, and when the opposing team bats the cold balls are put into play. It is impossible to discover the trick, for cutting open the balls reveals no tampering, but it is claimed that a chilled baseball becomes "dead" and a warmed one "lively."

The value of mortgaged farms in the United States decreased from $13,775,500,013 in 1920 to $10,790,244,351 in 1926, but the amount of mortgage debit upon them increased from $4,003,767,192 to $4,517,258,689, according to an announcement by the Department of Agriculture. In other words, the mortgage burden increased from 29.1 per cent to 41.9 per cent.

From "Punch:"

Mother: "Well, really, Michael, the fog is so thick I am afraid we must give up the idea of going to the Zoo."

Michael: "Oh, mother, we simply must go. I've put it down in my diary that we went."

From the New York "Sun:"

An inquisitive old lady, out for an afternoon stroll, came upon a crowd of boys following respectfully at the heels of a large man, who was in haste. "Is he some famous person?" she asked a small boy.

"Naw," replied the youth, his eyes on the pavement; "he's got a hole in his pocket."

Broadway, New York City, is well known as the hub of all activities of the theatrical world. Yet one can now walk from 42d Street to 53d Street on the west side of the "Great White Way" (the very heart of the theatrical district) and find every single playhouse devoted to motion pictures.

An official of the Mohawk Carpet Mills, in a recent speech at Schenectady, inadvertently gave out the information that the world-famous "$100,000 rug" in the Roxy Theatre, New York City, really cost $18,000.

Here is a problem in *mental* arithmetic:

Imagine a cube of white wood three inches to the side and painted black. Now imagine this cube sawed into little one-inch cubes. Obviously, some of the surfaces of the little cubes will be black and some will be white.

1. How many little cubes will there be?
2. How many little cubes will have one black surface and five white surfaces?
3. How many little cubes will have two black surfaces and four white?
4. How many little cubes will have three black surfaces and three white?
5. How many little cubes will have no black surfaces?

No pencils allowed. Answer next week.

The missing words which were represented by blanks in Ernest Hamlin Abbott's sonnet, printed in last week's issue, are: "Lapse," "leaps," "slape," "pales," "pleas," "spale," "Alpes," "peals," "speal," "Elaps," "sepal."

Miss Anna Briest, whose watchful eye in the composing-room saves The Outlook from many errors, has noted that "pelas" (if this is an allowable plural for "pela") is a reasonable substitute for "Elaps;" that "pales" (a plural noun as distinguished from a singular verb above) makes good sense in place of the rather obscure "speal;" and that "salep" has been altogether unjustly ignored.

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"Twenty Questions" on General Information

Answered in this issue of The Outlook

Give yourself 5 points for each question correctly answered. One hundred points is a perfect score. You can find the correct solution on the pages cited.

1. What nation controls the Suez Canal? (P. 106.)
2. What is the last name of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee? (P. 123.)
3. When was gold discovered in California? (P. 110.)
4. In what State is Long's Peak? (P. 122.)
5. What State does Carter Glass represent in the Senate? (P. 122.)
6. In what group of islands is Mallorca located? (P. 127.)
7. Who was Napoleon's second wife? (P. 125.)
8. Who is Governor-General of the Philippines? (P. 130.)
9. Who is President of the Radio Corporation of America? (P. 130.)
10. What is the meaning of the word "dude" as the ranchers use it? (P. 112.)
11. Who is Secretary of the Interior? (P. 99.)
12. What two authors have written of the French Acadians? (P. 99.)
13. What is the purchasing value of a dollar to-day compared with its value in 1913? (P. 131.)
14. When and where will the Americo-Anglo-Japanese Naval Conference, called by President Coolidge, be held? (P. 109.)
15. Who is Walter C. Teagle? (P. 99.)
16. What was Henry Ward Beecher's church? (P. 102.)
17. What State raises the most Thoroughbreds? (P. 102.)
18. Who wrote "The Mettle of the Pasture"? (P. 102.)
19. Who wrote "Up from Slavery"? (P. 102.)
20. What is the difference between a violinist and a loose-arm fiddler? (P. 105.)

Contributors' Gallery

STRUTHERS BURT has been in the cattle ranching business for many years and is part owner of a ranch in Wyoming, which qualifies him to write of that life. He is a frequent contributor to "The Saturday Evening Post" and other journals, and is well known for his novels, "The Interpreter's House" and "The Delectable Mountains."

EVERY magazine reader is familiar with Arthur Guiterman's verse which appears in astonishing quantities and with uniform excellence. His "Rhymed Reviews" have been a feature of "Life" for some time. We are glad to prove that he does not always think and write in meter, as some may have suspected.

HERBERT L. STONE is the Editor of "Yachting" and the author of various books on ways of water-craft. He has written several articles for The Outlook. We predict a run on the boat market after this article reaches our readers.

"Put up those books and go to bed!"

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